SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1881.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the Annual Report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

Your Committee have now the honour to report to the Members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed.

INCREASE IN THE GRAIN RATES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

On the 13th January, 1881, the G. I. P. Railway Company notified that an increase of from 3 to 21·79 per cent. in their special grain rates from the stations in the Central Provinces to Bombay would be enforced on and after the 24th of January, 1881. This sudden and arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Railway Company appeared to your Committee to be calculated not only to affect most injuriously the export trade of Bombay, but also, by heavily increasing the cost of food-grain, the interests of the general public, and they urged His Excellency the Governor to despatch a telegram to the Secretary of State for India strongly advocating that no change should be made for at least six months, and until the question has been more thoroughly considered. In their communication to His Excellency, the Committee stated that the Chamber also proposed to telegraph to the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company that the proposed sudden increase of grain rates would seriously disturb trade, that any change during the present season should be postponed, and that traffic prospects were most favourable, and they concluded by stating that, if His Excellency required any further information as to the emergent nature of the case, the Chairman and other members of the Committee would be happy to wait upon him. In deference to the wishes of His Excellency, the telegram which the Chamber proposed to despatch to the Directors was not sent, and a deputation of the Chamber was received by him in the Secretariat on the 22nd of January. The result of this interview was that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company consented to postpone the increase in rates for a fortnight, in order to allow time for communication with the Board of Directors. The Board postponed the increase until the 1st of May, 1881.

The introduction of the new grain tariff having thus been postponed, your Committee, on the 28th of March, addressed the Agent of the Railway Company on the question of the increase of rates in itself, and on the necessity and policy of such a measure. They understood that the reason which had induced the Railway Company to take this retrograde step was the falling off in its grain traffic in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80. These, and the two preceding years, were of an entirely exceptional character. The famine which began in the autumn of 1876 lasted nearly three successive years. The traffic in food-grain in 1876, 1877, and 1878 was heavier than usual, because of the famine requirements, but in the two succeeding years there was a large falling off, which was more particularly observable in the main articles of export, namely, wheat and oil-seeds. During the famine period the Railway was monopolized by the Government for the carriage of grain to to the famine districts, to the restriction of the export traffic, and it was natural that the export trade should for a time suffer from this forced interruption. Again, the crops of 1878-79 were, from excessive rains, shorter than in any previous year, and the deficiency, with the consequent high prices ruling in India, and the general depression of trade throughout the world, helped to restrict exportation. So rapidly, however, was the country recovering from the effects of the famine that in the year ending with March 1881, there had been a very large export of oil-seeds, while the export of wheat was nearly three times greater than in any previous year. The Committee were aware that the proposed increase was within the authorized maximum, but the traffic returns of the Company gave no grounds for supposing that such a step was necessary : on the contrary, the returns showed that the increase in the grain traffic since the famine period had, if compared with the traffic previous to September 1875, when the present tariff was introduced, been considerable, and quite as large as could reasonably have been expected. It was, moreover, worthy of note that while the exports of wheat and oil-seeds for the year ending with March 1881 (being the first year of the country's recovery from the effects of the famine) were together larger than in any previous year, the rate at which the shipment of wheat and seeds was at the moment progressing encouraged the belief that the exports of the year 1881-82 would be larger still. The Committee, in conclusion, expressed their hope that as the grain traffic since the famine period showed on the whole very satisfactory results, and the export trade was very active under the encouragement of the present tariff, the Railway Company would cancel its notification of the 23rd January last, and abandon its intention of increasing its grain rates, which would, they considered, be a retrograde and impolitic step, affecting injuriously the country generally, the export trade of Western India, and the permanent interests of the Railway itself.

Copies of this representation were forwarded through the Government of Bombay to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with a request that his Lordship might be pleased to bring his influence to bear upon the Board of Directors of the G.I.P. Railway in London to induce them to abandon their intention of increasing their grain rates. His Lordship replied that the substance of the Chamber's remonstrance had been laid before the Board, who, however, were not disposed to make any alteration in the rates as then established, and which were within the authorized maximum scale. Copies were also forwarded to the Government of India with a request that they would interpose to prevent the enforcement of the increased rates, with the result that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council declined to interfere in the direction proposed by the Chamber, inasmuch as the new rates did not exceed the sanctioned maxima within which the Company were at liberty to vary their charges, and the Board of Directors, in ordering an increase to their rates had therefore acted within their powers.

In closing this subject, your Committee may observe that in conseqnence of the continuous demand from Europe, increased Railway communication, and the facilities which the Prince's Dock has given for shipments during the S. W. Monsoon, the exportation of wheat and oil-seeds has, notwithstanding the increased railway charges, been much greater than in any previous year. The quantity of wheat exported in the 12 months ending 31st October, 1881, amounted to 371,927 tons, and of oil-seeds to 217,640 tons.

MAXIMUM RATES, FARES, TERMINALS AND INSURANCE CHARGES, FOR THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The correspondence which had taken place with Government regarding the increase of the G. I. P. Railway Company's grain rates, induced your Committee to ask His Excellency to furnish the Chamber with a copy of the contract between Government and the Railway Company, in which the rates which the Company were authorized to charge for the carriage of goods were set forth. In compliance with this request, His Excellency was kind enough to forward a copy of a Resolution of the Government, No. 1,174-80 of 1868, and a copy of the Notification from the Bombay *Government Gazette* of 30th April, 1868, in which the maximum rates, &c., were published.

In this Resolution it was declared that the maxima of all fares and rates should be fixed by the Local Government, and that the mixma should leave a reasonable margin for the exercise of a discretion by the Railway Companies in varying the working rates as circumstances might in their opinion require. It appeared, however, to your Committee that the maxima of all fares and rates, especially those for the carriage of grain, fixed by the Notification of 30th April, 1868, were unnecessarily and excessively high; and in view of the recent arbitary action of the G. I. P. Railway Company—an action which might be repeated at any time—your Committee respectfully urged upon His Excellency the Governor in Council the advisability of his using the power which he had, under the resolution above mentioned, of revising these maximum rates and reducing them considerably ; but if he did not consider it expedient to reduce the maximum rates all round, they sincerely hoped that he would reduce the maximum rates for the carriage of grain, upon the trade in which the prosperity of this Presidency so largely depended. The Governor in Council, however, did not feel himself to be in a position to accede to the request of the Chamber, or to interfere with the discretionary power vested in the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State by the Notification in question.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL UNION.

A Conference of the delegates of the various Chambers of Commerce of the Colonies and India, and of other representing the interests of the Shipping, Commerce, and Agriculture of Great Britain, was held in London, in February 1881. The Conference, it was stated, was held with the view of endeavouring to draw closer together the trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies. This Chamber was invited to send delegates to the Conference, and your Committee nominated Messrs. Magnus Mowat, A. H. Campbell, Donald Graham, Edmond Lord, and Charles Macdonald, as its representatives.

TIME OF DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS FROM BOMBAY UNDER THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

It will be remembered that the Chamber, at the Special General Meeting held on the 7th October, 1880, accepted the proposal made by the Marquis of Hartington that the mails should leave Bombay on Thursday evening in the fair season. In this proposal the Madras Chamber also concurred ; but the Bengal Chamber objected on the ground that it would involve the closing of the mails in Calcutta on Monday evening. The question having subsequently been referred by the Secretary of State to H. M.'s Postmaster General, and to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, his Lordship decided that the mails should leave Bombay, at five in the afternoon, on Tuesday during the S. W. Monsoon, and on Thursday during the remainder of the year. This arrangement commenced with the mail steamer which left Bombay on the 10th of February, 1881.

BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1871.

A copy of this Bill was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the provisions of the Bill. The object of the Bill was to establish a circle of issue in Burma, where there was no Paper Currency which was a legal tender. The Bill was approved of by your Committee, and their approval communicated to Government.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON GREY DHOTIES.

Representations were made to the Chamber of the unsatisfactory nature of the Customs rule in respect of the system pursued in levying duty upon grey dhoties : the duty was leviable on duty-free cloths when the borders exceeded one-and-a-half inches in width, if they contained yarn of counts finer than 30s. In such cases, the coloured yarns were tested, and duty was levied if it was supposed that the yarns, previously to being dyed, counted higher than 30s.

Your Committee believed that it was extremely difficult accurately to estimate the grey counts of coloured yarns used in dhotie borders, and, so far as they were aware, it was not customary to receive a special certificate from the manufacturer separately specifying the original counts of the coloured yarns. They, therefore, addressed the Collector of Customs on the subject, urging that all dhoties on duty-free cloth should be allowed to pass duty-free so long as the borders did not exceed three to four inches in width irrespective of the counts of yarn in borders.

By the Notification No. 54-C, dated 5th February, 1881, the Government of India were pleased to extend the exemption from all Customs Duties, notified on 13th March, 1879, to the class of grey cotton piece-goods, known as dhoties and dhotie bordered piece-goods, which contained no yarn of higher number than 30s. except in the border, when such border, whether coloured, white, or grey, was not more than four-and-a-half inches in width.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1881.

This Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with the views of the Chamber upon its provisions. A Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. Comber, W. M. Macaulay, L. R. W. Forrest, F. D. Parker, and James Dickson, was appointed to consider and report upon the Bill.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS FOR THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

In March last, your Committee having heard nothing further on the subject, addressed a letter to Government enquiring whether any steps were being taken towards surveying any of the lines of railway proposed for the Southern Mahratta Country. To this communication, His Excellency was so good as to inform the Chamber that the Railway projects then in hand were :—

1. The Eastern Deccan Railway from Hutgi (Sholapur) to Bijapur, Bagalkot, and Gadag.
2. Branch line from Barsi Road to Pandurpur.
3. Branch line from Barsi Road to Barsi.

These projects were nearly ready, the surveys of the first two lines having been made.

Subsequently, a printed copy of the reports by officers in the Political, Revenue, and public Works Departments, together with a copy of the orders passed thereon by Government, was forwarded to the Chamber. From these orders, it appeared that the lines which it was most desirable to construct in addition to the Hutgi, Bijapur, and Gadag were:—

1. One from Barsi by Barsi Road Station to Pandharpur, and.
2. One starting from Poona, passing to the eastward of Satara, Kolhapur and Belgaum, and through Miraj and Gokak to Dharwar or Hubli.

The necessary surveys were understood to have been made for the first-named, which might be carried out by the G. I. P. Railway Company on the standard gauge.

Arrangements, accordingly, were ordered to be made for the survey of trial lines—

(*a*) *Via* the Katraj Ghat and Shirwal, and
(*b*) *Via* the Bapdeo or Deweh Ghat and Sassoor.

Should it be found that these lines presented serious engineering difficulties, such as would render their construction financially impossible, an alternative trial line should be run from the nearest station to Poona on the G. I. P. Railway, between Poona and Dhond, that gave a favourable juncltion, via Baramati, Phaltan, and Vité or via Supé and Khoregaon to Miraj.

Your Committee, however, regret that the lines are to be laid out for the metre gauge, the Government of India having, under instructions from the Secretary of State, ruled that the metre gauge is to be adopted for Railways in the Southern Mahratta Country.

THE PROPOSED MARMAGOA RAILWAY.

It having been reported that the Government of India intended to gurantee, or to subsidize, or to assist in some way or another, the proposed Marmagoa Railway, your Committee asked His Excellency if he would kindly favour the Chamber by enquiring of the Government of India if there was any truth in the report, and, if so, in what way, and to what extent the proposed assistance was to be given. In answer to this enquiry, your Committee were informed that H. M.'s Secretary of State for India had informed the Government of Bombay that arrangements had been made with the Portuguese Government under which they undertook to form a harbour at Marmagoa and to construct a Railway to the British frontier, and the British Government engaged to continue the line from thence to New Hubli. The Secretary of State regretted the disappointment which would be occasioned to those who were interested in Karwar, and who were desirous of seeing Railway communication established between that Port and the Southern Mahratta Country.

BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

It will be remembered that the Secretary of State, in April, 1880, issued instructions to the Government of India that those sections of the Cotton Frauds Act which authorised the levy of a fee on all bales exported, and the maintenance of an establishment, should be done away with, but that all the rest of the Cotton Frauds Act now standing on the Statute Book should be retained. In accordance with these instructions the Bill No. 3 of 1880, entitled "A Bill to amend the law for the prevention and adulteration of Cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade," was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 4th of February last, when the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a second time and considered in detail. On the 11th idem it was read a third time and passed.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 31st August, 1881, has however recently been published, intimating that he had learnt from the Government of India that it was the intention of the Governor-General to withhold his assent from the Bill, observing that the effects of His Excellency's veto on the Bill would be to keep alive the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, 1878, the objections to which appeared to be stronger than those to the present Bill, and adding that he therefore considered it advisable to inform the Governor of Bombay, with reference to his predecessor's despatch of March 4th, 1880, that he had no objection to the introduction into the Legislative Council of that Government of a fresh Bill repealing all former special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds. The Government of Bombay have accordingly resolved to introduce a Bill repealing all former special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT FOR 1879-80.

By their Resolution No. 3880, dated 24th July, 1880, Government decided that the Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari should continue to compile and submit the usual Annual Cotton Report. The Report for the year 1879-80 was issued in November last.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, contained in his despatch of 4th March, 1880, to the Government of India, the export fee on cotton was abolished, and the whole of the establishments maintained therefrom were withdrawn on 1st June, 1880.

The financial position, on 31st May, 1880, of the fund formed out of the cotton export fees and other receipts under the Cotton Frauds Act, was as follows :—

Balance on 1st April 1879	Rs. 149,676	4	4
Receipts from 1st April 1879 to 31st May 1880	„ 156,381	1	7
	Rs. 306,057	5	11
Expenditure from 1st April 1879 to 31st May 1880	137,887	7	2
Balance on 31st May 1880	Rs. 168,169	14	9

The Report states that this balance had been reduced by the payment of salaries due for the month of May, of gratuities, to discharged employés for loss of their appointments, and of extra gratuities to them for shorter previous notice than three months. As several of the claims to pensions and gratuities had yet to be disposed of, it was impossible to say whether the fund would show any surplus after all the liabilities had been discharged.

The Report contains a deal of information relating to cotton, with the usual statistical returns and statements.

EAST INDIAN WHEAT CONTRACTS IN LONDON.

The London Corn Trade Association forwarded to the Chamber the following Resolution, passed by the executive Committee on the 3rd May, 1881, with a request that the same might be brought before the members of this Chamber at an early date :—

"That the Secretary be instructed to write to the importing merchants of East Indian grain, as also to the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Bombay, that in consequence of the owners of a few chartered steamers having refused to abide by the dock rates of 1877, respecting the discharge in London of East Indian grain, which dock rates the owners of the regular lines of steamers between the East Indies and London agreed to, the London Corn Trade Association hereby gives notice that on the 1st of August next a clause will be inserted in the East Indian Wheat Contract making it compulsory for the original sellers to pay the 1s. per ton, which should be contributed by the steamship owners agreeably with the dock rates of 1877, in the event of any steamship owner refusing to pay same."

The Resolution was circulated among members, and published.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

In March last, a Resolution of the Government of India proposing to abolish the Paper Currency Circles of Coconada in the Madras Presidency, and of Nagpore and Akola in the Bombay Presidency, and to include the Central Provinces and Berar within the Currency Circle of Bombay, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the subject. Your Committee were of opinion that there could be no objection to the proposal of Government.

THE USE OF FRAUDULENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BY WHOLESALE GRAIN DEALERS AND OTHERS

A Resolution of Government on the subject of preventing the use of fradulent weights and measures by wholesale grain dealers and others, dated 7th March, 1881, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with its opinion on the subject. Your Committee were of opinion that there could be no doubt as to the desirability of such precautions being taken by Government as might be calculated to insure the use of properly certified weights and measures and they concurred in the suggestion made by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs that a short Act amending sections 17 and 18 of Act 48 of 1860 might be passed by the Local Legislative Council. The Legal Remembrancer was, accordingly, requested to prepare a shot draft Act which was now under the consideration of Government.

SAMPLES OF GOLD AND SILVER LACE WORK CARRIED ON IN BARODA.

These samples were, as stated in last year's Report, forwarded through Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co. to London, with a request that they would kindly ascertain if any, and which were suitable for the markets in Europe, and what price each of the sorts would fetch. The samples were placed in the hands of several dealers in that class of goods, who affirmed that it was unsuited for the English market. The samples were also forwarded to Paris, only however to elicit the opinion that nothing could be done with such work in Europe.

SAMPLES OF BOMBAY JUTE FIBRE.

In last year's Report, it was mentioned that these samples had been forwarded by Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. to London, and by Messrs. Owen & Okell to Calcutta, for the purpose of obtaining the opinions of experts as to the quality of the article and its commercial value. The opinions received were of a very favourable character : Messrs. Graham & Co.'s friends in Liverpool submitted the samples to the inspection of a number of spinners and dealers, and the general opinion was very unanimous. The fibre appeared to be not a pure jute, but slightly allied to Aloe fibre or Mauritius Hemp. It was very free from waste, such us straw, mud, and roots, and of very good regular colour. The fibre was not pliable as was desirable, but of fair strength. The value of quality similar to the sample bale was about £20 per ton, less 2½ per cent.

Messrs. Owen & Okell's friends in Calcutta reported the fibre to be a very pretty sample of Jute, well got up, but still it was Jute and not suitable for rope making, only weaving, being very weak as compared with Hemp. It might sell in the Calcutta market at the same price or a little more than the best Jute—probably Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8 per Bengal maund of 82 lbs. It would be more likely to do better in the Home market than in Calcutta.

Copies of the reports obtained were forwarded to Government.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXCHANGE.

The establishment of an Exchange, where Bankers, Merchants, and Brokers could at any time meet for the transaction of business, was considered by your Committee. Exchanges in the large towns in England were no doubt familiar to members, and it was proposed that the Exchange for Bombay should give to its members the same conveniences which the Exchanges in England gave to their respectvie communities. A suitable building in a convenient locality in the Fort would be erected, with a large room for the Exchange, and above might be the offices of the Chamber, the Port Trust, and other public bodies. Your Committee invited the opinions of members as to the utility of such an institution, but opinions were so much divided that the Committee resolved to leave the matter to be disposed of by the members of the Chamber at a General Meeting.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

Owing to the enquiries made of the Chamber, your Committee addressed a letter to Goverment enquiring if it was the intention of the Government of India to proceed with this important measure—upon which the Chamber reported on the 24th December, 1877, and, again on the 30th October, 1878—and, if it was to proceeded with, when the Bill was likely again to come before the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. Government, in their letter of the 25th November, 1880, were so good as to state that they had ascertained that the negotiable Instruments Bill would probably be proceded with during the next sittings of the Legislative Council of the Government of India in Calcutta. Your Committee, however, are not aware that the Bill has yet been introduced.

THE TRADE-MARKS REGISTRATION BILL.

It will be remembered that the Bill No. I., to be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1879," was subsequently to the Report made on it by the Chamber, referred by Government to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General, who withdrew it, and brought forward an amended Bill No II., to be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880." This Bill was amended so as to give effect to the suggestions of the Select Committee whose report was principally concerned in discussing the important question as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. As in the case of the first Bill, a Special Committee was appointed by the Chamber to consider the amended Bill, and the report thereon of the Select Committee. The report of this Special Committee was adopted by the Chamber at the General Meeting held on 3rd August, 1880, and the substance of it communicated to Government on the 17th idem. In it, the Chamber recommended, as the simplest mode of overcoming the difficulty, that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here, India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered at home, applications being forwarded through the Registrar's Office.

The next communication received by the Chamber on the subject was a letter dated 3rd February last, from the Government of India, stating that the members of the Select Committee had considered the opinions received on their report of the 20th February, 1880, and sending a statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting in the Indian system of registration with that established in England. The Select Committee observed with regret that the solution of the question proposed by themselves had failed to commend itsef to most of the authorities consulted. They had no wish to press their suggestion, and, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the 14th para. of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape, and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India. But the registration here of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appeared to the Select Committee so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England : this course was recommended by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Chamber, and the Select Committee accordingly deemed it worthy of the most careful consideration. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required in India would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st,—that no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 and 40 Vict., cap. 33 ;

2ndly,—that in all Courts in British India, registration in England should be from the first *prima facie* proof, and after five years' conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

This last communication was circulated to the members of the Chamber, but, before replying to it, and finally committing the Chamber to legislation on this subject, your Committee deemed it desirable to take legal opinion on certain points which had been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which had taken place. The questions submitted for counsel's opinion, with the replies thereto, will be found in the appendix. It appeared to your Committee that the opinion so expressed pointed decisively to the conclusion that legislation was not necessary and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognised trade-mark could obtain protection in the Indian Courts, notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights were not vitiated in any way even if he had applied for and been refused registration in England, nor did he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights, notwithstanding that the latter might have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of rigistration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.

It thus appeared to your Committee that while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seemed to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages. They suggested, therefore, that the opinion which the Chamber had received should be forwarded to Government with a recommendation that, as the proposed legislation was apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it might in the mean time be abandoned.

A memorandum to the above effect, and all the papers on the subject, were circulated to the members of the Chamber, and the question of which due notice had been given was considered at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 22nd July last. At this Meeting it was unanimously resolved that the Report of the Committee be adopted. Copies of the printed papers which had been submitted to the General Meeting were therefore forwarded to Government with a recommendation that as the proposed legislation was apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections, which could not at first be foreseen, it might in the meantime be abandoned.

SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

A Special Committee was appointed on the 21st of January, 1881, to consider and report upon such questions as not unfrequently lead to disputes between the representatives and of shipowners and the shippers. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen :—The Hon. J. N. Graham, Messrs. F. D. Parker, James Dickson, C. T. Meili, J. Fachiri, H. A. Richardson, J. L. Symons, and O. Fiedler. Mr. Dickson declined to act.

The questions considered by the Special Committee were the following :—

1. Holidays under charter-parties.
2. Detention of cargo-boats alongside.
3. Shut-out cargo.
4. Ante-dating of Bills of Lading.
5. The revision of the Tonnage Scale.

The Report of the Special Committee on these questions was circulated among members, and, due notice having been given, was considered at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 22nd July last. The recommendations of the Committee were proposed in a series of resolutions and carried. The Resolutions were as follows :—

Holidays under Charter-parties.—That the holidays under charter-parties should be as follows :—

New Year's Day	1 day.
Holi	2 days.
Easter	2 days.
Queen's Birthday	1 day.
Cocoanut Day	1 day.
Janma Ashtami	1 day.
Pateti	1 day.
Dussera	1 day.
Dewali	2 days.
Christmas	2 days.
Mohurrum	2 days.

and that the particular day or days, on occasions when there are more holidays than one, be fixed by the General Committee when they issue the Annual Report of the Chamber each year.

This resolution to come into force after the 31st January, 1882.

Detention of Cargo-boats alongside Vessels.—That while recognizing the grievance which exists, the Chamber is unable to recommend a remedy that would be mutually satisfactory to those interested.

Shut-out Cargo.—That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without any special stipulation in respect of shut-out cargo, the shipper, provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order, should have the right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vessel from the agent of the vessel that has failed to take in his cargo. If the latter declines or omits to grant this, that he should himself have the power to engage the necessary tonnage, and to claim on the said agent for any difference in freight or other expense to which he may have been put.

Ante-dating Bills of Lading.—That having considered the question of ante-dating Bills of Lading, either on Dock Receipts or for goods alongside, the Chamber is of opinion that such a proceeding is open to most serious objections and might involve grave rseponsibilities.

Revision of the Tonnage Scale.—(1) That this subject be laid before the next General Meeting, so that any member desiring the re-measurement of any particular article of export may have an opportunity of bringing forward his proposal by resolution ; and (2) that a general rule should be passed authorising the General Committee to add new articles to the Tonnage Scale after testing them, notice being given to members by circular and to the public, by advertisement of the time and place of such testing, and that such additions, before being formally entered in the Tonnage Scale, should be sanctioned at a General Meeting of the Chamber.

A proposal was also brought forward that the basis for the tonnnge scale for steamers shall be 40 cubic feet, and for ships 50 cubic feet. To this proposal, however, an amendment was submitted and carried that in any revision of the tonnage scale, which might be decided on by the Chamber, or any addition thereto, the present basis for ship and steamer tonnage shall be adhered.

PROPOSED LINE OF RAILWAY FROM GODRA TO RUTLAM AND FROM RUTLAM TO GWALIOR.

In consequence of representations made to the Chamber, your Committee submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the great benefit which would accrue to the trade of Western India from the construction of a light broad gauge line of railway from Godra to Rutlam, and from Rutlam to Gwalior. This line would probably require no considerable engineering work, and, being constructed with the newest appliances, and when the prices of steel and iron were low, would be completed at a comparatively small cost. On the other hand, the local traffic would be considerable, and if a branch line were made to Cawnpore to connect the East Indian Railway and the water navigation system of Upper India with the Port of Bombay, the distance between the valley of the Ganges and Bombay would be 100 miles shorter than it is by either of the alternative lines now open, and the through traffic would therefore, it was believed, be of great magnitude.

As it was probable that the construction of this line would be undertaken by private enterprise, and if the results of the surveys were favourable, and a concession were obtained from the Secretary of State on terms similar to those granted to the Bengal Central Railway Company, your Committee urged upon His Excellency the expediency of ordering surveys for this line at an early date. His Excellency, however, informed the Chamber that as the proposed line would be almost entirely beyond the Bombay Presidency, their letter had been referred to the Government of India for instructions.

WORKING IN THE HARBOUR ON SUNDAYS.

Representations were made to the Chamber that great difficulty was experienced by merchants in obtaining permission from the Collector of Customs to work in the loading or discharging of vessels on Sunday. The Collector, it appeared, considered that permission to work on that day ought not to be given except in cases of necessity, and that the mere fact of having contracts or engagements to fulfil did not constitute a case of necessity. When permission was given, a fee of Rs. 10 was charged.

Your Committee, in the first place, asked the Bengal and Madras Chambers to inform them if any such difficulty was experienced at their respective Ports in obtaining permission to work on Sunday, and under what circumstances the permission was granted. The substance of the replies to these references was as follows :—In Calcutta, no such difficulty was felt : on the contrary, with the exception of ships with salt cargoes, any vessel is permited to work on Sunday on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 to the preventive officer, who might be required to be in attendance. Indeed, the rules issued by the Chief Customs authority regarding fees payable for over-time work contained a provision that work might be done on Sunday on deposit of the usual fee. In Madras also, no such difficulty was experienced, provided notice were given, the previous day, to the Collector of Customs and to the Marine Department. The Marine Police officials who had to attend received one day's extra pay, and the Pier, Marine and Customs staff received two days' extra pay for their work on Sunday. In addition to this, a charge was levied of 8 annas extra per ton by the Government.

Your Committee, thereupon, addressed the Collector of Customs enquiring whether, in face of the practice at Calcutta and Madras, greater facilities could not be afforded for Sunday working in the harbour of Bombay. The Collector stated in his reply that there was no difficulty so far as the Customs Department itself was concerned about allowing work on Sunday as well as on any other holiday. There were always officers who were willing to undertake the duty for the sake of the extra fees. It had, however, long been the established rule of the Port that Sunday work should not be allowed except in cases of necessity. The Collector further observed that the Customs Department was simply the servant of the public, and, if he could assure Government, on the authority of the Chamber, that it was the general wish of the public, as distinguished from that of a few interested firms, that existing restrictions should be removed, he should have no opposition to offer to the change.

Your Committee decided to bring the matter before a General Meeting, by which means the feeling of the whole body of the Chamber could only be ascertained.

THE PRACTICE OF INCORRECTLY STAMPING THE LENGTHS OF GREY CLOTHS IN MANCHESTER.

It having come to the notice of the Committee that the practice of incorrectly stamping the lengths of grey cloths, and, in cases where cloths were manufactured considerably shorter than usual, of omitting the stamp altogether, they wrote to the Manchester Chamber on the subject inviting the co-operation of that body in an endeavour being made to put down these objectionable practices. It was not to meet any special requirement of the consumers that the lengths were warped shorter than the old lengths: the object was, without doubt, to deceive the buyer here into supposing that he was getting the old length. The Directors of the Manchester Chamber, however, came to the conclusion that the only way in which they could assist in the very desirable effort to put an end to the irregular practices under consideration was to give publicity to them, and they suggested that the correspondence should appear in both the English and Native newspapers throughout the Bombay Presidency.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE TONNAGE SCALE.

The following new articles to be added to the Tonnage Scale have been tested by your Committee, notice having been given to members by circular, and to the public by advertisement, of the time and place of each testing :—

Popy Seed.—Single Bags of 1½ cwt., 14 cwt. for steamers. Double Bags of 1½ cwt., 13 cwt. for Steamers. Single Bags of 1¼ cwt., 14 cwt. for steamers. Double Bags of 1¼ cwt., 14 cwt. for steamers.

Jowaree, Bajree and Lang.—16 cwt. for steamers.

Mussoor.—16 cwt. for steamers.

The sanction of the Chamber will now be asked to these additions being formally entered in the Tonnage Scale.

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE AWARDS WERE BASED ON CASES SUBMITTED TO THE CHAMBER FOR ARBITRATION UNDER THE RULES PASSED ON 3RD AUGUST, 1880.

Dispute as to whether the steamer or the charterer should pay for extra boats and chronometers ordered by the Custom House officers for safety of carriage of pilgrim passengers. (1). Under the charter-party submitted, the owners of the steamer were bound to provide such extra boats and chronometers as the officers of Government might order under the provisions of the Indian Passenger Act, for the carriage of pilgrims. Dispute as to delivery of cotton. (2). Cotton should be tendered within business hours, and it should be ready for delivery, *i.e.*, in godown or on one of the bunders. Cotton in boats cannot be considered ready for delivery. The statements of these cases, and the decisions of the sub-committee of arbitration, are in the record book, which is open to all members of the Chamber.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE LANDING OF CERTAIN STOWAWAYS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECOVERY OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF SUCH PERSONS.

A copy of this Bill, with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, was recently forwarded by Government to the Chamber with a request that the Chamber would favour Government with its views on the Bill.

Your Committee, in disposing of the Bill, observed that they looked with little favour on all such arbitrary and high-handed legislation, and they considered that such a Bill could only be justified by some great and growing practical evil which it was imperative to check or put an end to; and while they could not answer for the rest of India, so for as Bombay was concerned no such necessity existed. The numbers of stowaways landed here annually was not great, and of these only a small portion, if any, could have become a burden on the Indian taxpayer. In the absence of further evidence that the stowaways were a great practical nuisance, the Chamber did not think that legislation which bore so hardly not only on them, but on the shipmasters and shipowners who were ther victims, was at all desirable.

A BILL FOR THE INCORPORATION, REGULATION, AND WINDING-UP OF TRADING COMPANIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

A copy of this Bill, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was forwarded to the Chamber, with a request that the Chamber might be moved to favour Government with its opinion on the provisions of the Bill. A Special Committee—consisting of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, C. Poole, W. M. Macaulay, R. J. Campbell, T. Forrest, A. Huson, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—was appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill.

INCREASE IN THE RATES OF FREIGHT FROM AGRA AND DELHI TO BOMBAY BY THE B. B. AND C. I. AND RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Numerous complaints having been made to the Chamber of the inconvenience and heavy loss to the trade of Bombay from the sudden and great increase in these rates, your Committee addressed Government on the subject. The consequence of the increase was that a trade which had begun to assume important proportions, and which might have been expected to go on increasing, had, since the rates were raised on the 1st November, dwindled down into a mere fraction of its former volume, and would probably very shortly disappear altogether. The published Resolution of the Government of India that the principle of equalization of rates from Delhi and Agra to the Ports of Calcutta and Bombay must form the basis of consideration of all changes in the thorough rates of all traffic between these several places, had been received with satisfaction by the whole mercantile community of Bombay, as giving not all that they had expected at least all that was required to develope a new and important trade, not only to the benefit to this Port, but to that of the rich and important-grain growing districts of Northern India, for which this Port was the natural and cheapest outlet. It was therefore with no small disappointment, to use no stronger term, that they learnt from the columns, of a local newspaper that the Government of India had, apparently within a few weeks, very considerably modified their former judgment. The Government of India had not published this second Resolution, and your Committee could therefore offer no remarks on it except to say that if the outline of it which appeared in the local newspaper be correct, it apparently very considerably altered the former plain and unmistakable settlement of the question and left everything again in doubt and uncertainty. The following facts showed the unsatisfactory and unfair position which Bombay now occupied with regard to the important through trade from Agra and Delhi. The present rates for the carriage of grains from these places to Bombay were as nearly as possible 25 per cent. higher than the rates from the same places to the Port of Calcutta, and with such a bulky article as wheat (and it is the wheat trade with these places that is the important one), this 25 per cent. in freight represented about 5 per cent. on its whole prime cost at the district of growth. Weighted with this heavy impost, it was plain that the wheats of Northern India could never in quantity find their outlet to the markets of Europe through the otherwise cheaper and more direct route of Bombay. Your Committee believed that the matter had been fairly settled by the Resolution of the Government of India, of 26th September last, and that any departure from it was a misfortune to the country, and an injustice to Bombay : and they trusted that the influence of His Excellency the Governor would be used to bring about a new settlement that would put matters on a fairer footing both to the Port of Bombay, and to the grain-growing districts in the North-West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Numerous references have been made to your Committee, during the period under review, on points connected with the mercantile and shipping interests of the Port, which were considered and disposed of in the usual manner.

The balance at the credit of the Chamber, on the 30th November, 1881, was Rs. 34,448-12-7, against Rs. 31,636-15-10, on the 30th November, 1880, being an increase in the twelve months of Rs. 2,811-12-9.

The Measurement Fee Account shows a credit balance in the twelve months, of Rs, 1,147-9-4. The fee for measuring bales of cotton, wool, and hemp was reduced on 15th January, 1881, from 4 pies to 3 pies per bale.

Your Committee have now only to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their ready attention to all matters on which they have had occasion to consult them; and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, and to His courtesy and attention with which their representations have on all occasion been received.

THE NEW WARRANT AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

STAFF CORPS.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November, 1881 :—

1. I forward, for the information and guidance of your Lordship's Government, the accompanying copy of Her Majesty's Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881, regulating the pay promotion, and non-effective pay of the Army, with effect from the 1st July, 1881, throughout the British dominions except, as regards full pay and allowances, India.

2. With regard to the operation of the Warrant in India, your Lordship will observe that power is reserved to me to submit for Her Majesty's approval such modifications in the Royal Warrant of the 6th September, 1878 as are the necessary result of the changes instituted in the Warrant of the 25th June, and such changes of pay and emoluments as appear desirable in consequence of the recently sanctioned organization of Her Majesty's British Forces.

* * * *

5. It is not necessary that a special Royal Warrant should be issued for regulating the promotion and retirement of officers of the several Staff Corps, all that is needed is that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall lay down such rules within the limits prescribed as the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881 empowered him to do.

6. I accordingly forward, for information and guidance, the rules which the new Warrant appears to me to call for. These are concurred in by the Secretary of State for War.

* * * *

8. I have already addressed your Lordship on the subject of the pensions for those Officers who join the Staff Corps after the 1st July, 1881, and I now desire to inform your Government what has been decided under Article 107-1 of the Royal Warrant with respect to their retirement in the several grades.

9. Those Officers will come under the compulsory retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant on attaining the age of 55 years in the rank of Colonel, of 62 years in the rank of Major-General, and 67 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General or General. Up to the age of 55, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age from the Staff Corps. Non-emplyment for five years in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, and non-employment as a General Officer for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or non-employment for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel, will involve compulsory retirement on the pensions elsewhere laid down, or in the grade of—

Major-General, at 62, at 800*l.* a year,
Lieutenant-General, at 67, 900*l.* a year,
General, at 67, at 1,000*l.* a year,

with voluntary retirement in those grades of.—

Major-General, at 60, on 750*l.*,
Lieutenant-General, at 65, on 850*l.*,
General, at 65, at 950*l.*

10. I have already informed you that Officers in receipt of good service pensions will not retain them after retirement on pension.

11. The regulations under which Officers of the Indian Service may be placed on half pay will, of course, apply to those now joining the Staff Corps with this further addition, that an Officer who, after six years' service on the half-pay list, whether continuous or otherwise, is not reported fully qualified for active service in India, will be then placed permanently on the half-pay retired list, and will not be eligible for further employment. An Officer so circumstanced, may, if entitled to pension, retire on that pension, for which, however, his service on half pay will not count as qualifying service.

Regulations for the promotion and transfer to an unemployed supernumerary list of the officers of Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps.

I. Promotion in the Staff Corps shall continue as at present, with the following exceptions :—

Four years' service in the Staff Corps, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, shall qualify for the Brevet rank of Colonel, instead of five years, as heretofore.

Article 12, Clauses (*e*, sub-sections 1 and 2), of the Warrant of the 25th June shall be applied to the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Secretary of State for India in Council being substituted for the Secretary of State for War.

II. General Officers shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on completing the ages and periods of non-employment fixed under Articles 106 and 107 of the Warrant of the 25th June, for the compulsory retirement of the General Officers of the British Service.

III. Colonels who entered the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866 shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, provided they are in receipt of Colonel's allowance, and not in military employ, and Colonels who entered the Staff Corps after that date, whether in receipt of the allowance and employed or not :—

If they attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the 1st October 1877—at the age of 59 years until the 1st July 1885, and after that date at the age of 58 years.

If they attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on or after the 1st October 1877—at the age of 55 years.

IV. In special cases, were it may appear desirable the Secretary of State in Council may delay the transfer of an Officer to, or, in the case of those under the Parliamentary guarantee, bring an Officer back from the unemployed supernumerary list

V. Of the above regulations, Clauses II and III shall not affect Officers whose admissions to the Staff Corps shall bear date on or after the 1st July 1881. On attaining to the rank of General Officer of Colonel in the Army, these Officers will come as regards the limits of age and periods of non-employment under the retirement Articles of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881 ; the amounts of their pensions, non-effective pay, &c., being governed by Indian regulations.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following additional extracts of the above quoted Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November, 1881, together with the Royal Warrants therein referred to :—

3. I now forward, for your Lordship's information, and guidance, two Warrants which have received Her Majesty's sanction, one providing for the transfer to an "Unemployed Supernumerary List" of General Officers and Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age, or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods, the other providing for the promotion of the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces on the effective list.

4. In the first Warrant the limits of age and non-employment have been taken generally from the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, but some of the provisions of that Warrant have been somewhat relaxed in the case of those Officers who are under the previous conditions of service. In the second Warrant the existing regulations have been modified in accordance with the terms of the Warrant of 25th June, the necessary reductions being made in the establishment of General Officers.

Royal Warrant for the Formation of the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to provide for the transfer to an unemployed supernumerary list of General Officers and Colonels of Our Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods ;

Our will and pleasure is that, with effect from and after the 1st day of July 1881, the following rules shall be established for that purpose :—

1. Transfer to the retired list under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877 shall cease.

2. A Major-General shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of 62 years, and a Lieutenant-General or General on attaining the age of 67 years.

3. A General Officer shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list after being unemployed for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or after being unemployed for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel.

4. A Colonel of the "local service," that is, an Officer whose appointment was not made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, previded he is in receipt of Colonel's allowance and not in military employ.

If he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the 1st October 1877,—at the age of 59 years until the 1st July 1885, and after that date at the age of 58 years.

If he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on or after the 1st October 1877,—at the age of 35 years.

5. A Colonel of the "general list," that is, an Officer whose appointment was made subject to the abovementioned General Order, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of 55 years.

6. In the event of an Officer being called to, or engaged on, active service in the field, at or about the time when, under any article of this Our Warrant, he would be liable to be transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, on the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, extend his term of service during the continuance of the emergency as a supernumerary to the establisment.

7. If in any special case, not under the terms of the preceding article, it appears desirable to postpone the transfer of an Officer to the unemployed supernumerary list, Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, so postpone it.

8. Our Secretary of State for India in Council, upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, may also bring back an Officer from the supernumerary unemployed list to the effective list, should it appear essential to the interests of Our Service to do so.

9. An Officer whose case has been specially treated under Articles 6, 7 or 8 shall, so long as he remains on the effective list, be supernumerary thereon.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this twenty-fouth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
HARTINGTON.

Royal Warrant for the Promotion of Indian Officers so far as relates the Rank in the Army.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to make further Regulations for governing the promotion in the Army of the Officers of Our Indian Forces, Our will and pleasure is, that the following Regulations be established, and the sole Regulations under which the promotion in the Army of such Officers shall be effected :—

1. A Captain may attain the rank of Major,—

(*a*) By Regimental seniority.

(*b*) 20 years' service in the army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637.

(*c*) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1881.

(*d*) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.

(*e*) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

A Major may attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel,—

(*a*) By regimental seniority.

(*b*) By 26 years' service in the army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637.

(*c*) By brevet, after 26 years' service in the army so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry in Our Indian forces.

(*d*) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1881, or thereafter, for so long as there remain any Majors on the list Cavalry and Infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637.

(*e*) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.

(*f*) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

3. A Lieutenant-Colonel may attain the rank of Colonel,—

(*a*) By 12 years' service in the substantive grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

(*b*) By the brevet, after 30 years' service in the army, four of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

(*c*) By brevet, on appointment to be one of Our aides-de-camp.

(*d*) By brevet, as a reward for distinguished service in the field.

(*e*) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

(*f*) By brevet, after four years' satisfactory service with the rank, whether substantive or brevet, of Lieutenant-Colonel,—

(1) In any military appointment, except the command of a troop or company by an Officer with the substantive rank of Captain ; and except also any appointment which Our Secretary of State in Council may exclude from qualifying.

(2) In any civil situation approved by Our Secretary of State for India in Council upon the recommendation of our Governor-General in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India, provided it be of a nature to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of advantage in military service.

(*g*) By brevet, after five years' service, in any appointment, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

(*h*) By brevet, after seven years' satisfactory service, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as equerry or extra equerry to the Sovereign or the Prince of Wales.

No period of acting staff service of less than six months' duration shall reckon towards the rank of Colonel, unless it be converted into actual staff service by subsequent confirmation.

4. The rank of Brigadier-General shall be local or temporary only.

5. The names of General Officers shall be borne upon four separate lists. The first shall contain the names of those on the fixed establishment, and of those who having been promoted out of their regular turn shall be supernumerary to the fixed establishment ; the second, those of Officers retired under Our Royal Warrant of the 31st December 1877 ; the third those of Officers placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Royal Warrant of the 24th October 1881 ; and the fourth, those who shall have retired from the service with the honorary rank of Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General.

6. The names of the Colonels and General Officers of the Staff Corps now borne on the Indian List to regulate promotion shall remain on that list, and the names of the Officers of the Staff Corps henceforth promoted to the rank of Colonel shall be placed on that list, to be thereon retained in Italics, under their death, retirement, or transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list for the purpose of regulating the promotion of the Officers below them.

7. The fixed establishment of General Officers (including the names of Officers of the Staff Corps) shall be the following :—

Generals	4
Lieutenant-Generals	13
Major-Generals	38
Total	55

8. Every vacancy on the establishment of General Officer shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel of the Indian Army ; or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list to regulate promotion ; or by the transfer of a General Officer from the supernumerary list as provided in Art. 14.

9. Every vacancy on the establishment in the rank of Lieutenant-General or in that of General shall be filled up in like manner by the promotion of the Senior Officer of the Indian Army in the grade next below or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list of that grade.

10. Temporary or local rank and command as Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General may for the convenience of Our Service, be conferred on an Officer of the next lower rank (whether he hold such rank permanently or temporarily), without regard to seniority.

11. A Colonel who shall vacate an appointment as temporary Major-General, may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, be made an honorary Major-General.

12. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General without regard to vacancies in the establishment, for distinguished service in the field, and in such case the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, detailing the services for which the Officer is promoted, shall be published in the General Orders of Our Indian military forces, and in the "London Gazette."

13. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General or Lieutenant-General without regard to vacancies in the establishment, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

14. An Officer not below the rank of Colonel, promoted for distinguished service, shall be borne as supernumerary, andshall not be placed on the establishment in his new rank until the time when he would have attained such rank by seniority that is to say when the surviving Officer who stood next senior on the list to the Officer promoted under Act 12 or 13 shall have attained the same rank on the establishment, the next vacancy shall be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary General Officer to the establishment.

15. A supernumerary General Officer promoted for distinguished service, and absorbed under Act 14, shall take his seniority from the date of his promotion as published in the "London Gazette."

16. Field Marshals shall be appointed at the will of the Sovereign, and the rank shall be conferred without reference to seniority. A General Officer, retired under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877,or placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Warrant of the 24th October 1881, shall remain eligible for promotion to the rank of Field Mashal.

17. A Major-General or a Lieutenant-General retired under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1876, and a Colonel, a Major-General, or a Lieutenant-General placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Warrant of the 14th October 1881, shall be promoted to higher rank when the Officer on the establisment who was next junior to him as a Colonel shall obtain such promotion.

18. Every Officer permitted to retire on full pay may be granted step of honrary rank on retirement.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
HARTINGTON.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette."

8. In considering this part of the subject, it is necessary to point out that the agricultural inquiry should not be confined to the mere collection or collation of *Statistics* in the ordinary acceptation of the term. An examination of the portion of the Famine Commissioners' report which deals with agricultural inquiry will show that, in recommending with reiterated force an intelligent system of investigation, their final object is to urge through its means, and as a practical outcome of its results, the policy of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency. The Government of India fully accepts this definition of a most important aim of agricultural inquiry. The maintenance of agricultural operations implies the full sustenance of agricultural labour and the complete provision of agricultural requirements, and in India this means that cultivators, their families and cattle, must be properly fed, and their need for labour, irrigating machinery, and agricultural implements adequately met. Now insufficiency of food as well as the deterioration or lack of mechanical appliances must diminish the effectiveness of labour, and thereby reduce the produce of the country. If, therefore, through rack-renting or any unsuitable system of collecting rent, if from inability to obtain capital on reasonable terms, or if from accidents of season and other causes, the amount of produce becomes less than sufficient to provide the sustenance and appliances required by labour and land, it becomes the imperative duty of Government to ascertain whether any legitimate means can be provided to check the degradation of agriculture which must otherwise ensue. On the other hand, if by any means the efficiency of agricultural operations can be increased, a larger amount of produce will be available both for the support of labour and the provision of mechanical requirements, and also for the rent fund from which the land revenue of the country is derived. Thus, apart from any consideration of the suffering due to an inadequate food-supply, a great economic error is committed if the agricultural operations of the country are allowed to fall below the standard of full efficiency. The relief or prevention of such deterioration is therefore an object which should have prominence in the work of every provincial Agricultural Department.

9 In investigating the conditions under which the agriculture of any part of a province is exposed to deteriorating influences, it is necessary, first, to localize the evil, then to discover its cause, and finally, to devise such protective arrangements as may remove or alleviate its injurious action. In India no causes tend more forcibly to the inefficiency of agricultural operations than the uncertainty of produce due to variation of season and the incompatibility of fiscal arrangements with this condition. The numerous indications which are given of agricultural distress in various parts of the country are found with few exceptions to point to the existence of these factors as its prime causes. The first step, therefore, in the required direction, is to submit each province to a careful examination and to ascertain the extent to which in each part of its area its agricultural outturn may be considered as secure. Some tracts or villages will be found in which it is, in all seasons, even those of general famine, completely safe ; others in which it is secure in ordinary but not in exceptional seasons ; and others again in which it continually fluctuates. In the prosecution of such an analysis no general assumption is sufficient. There is, indeed, no great dfficulty in demarcating extensive areas in which the produce of every season may be broadly recognized as approximately secure or as altogether precarious ; but a much closer investigation than is thus indicated is required from the Agricultural Department. Many facts have been brought before the Government of India which prove that there are dispersed throughout tracts of prevailing prosperity numerous localities of greater or less insecurity, which, though strongly enough marked when subjected to close analysis, are too often overlooked in the general business of administration. Thus, owing to the fact that canal water is often barred by physical causes from reaching the most thirsty land, areas totally unprotected by irrigation have been found in the very centre of a tract marked off *en bloc* as "secure against drought" and covered with a net-work of irrigating channels. So again there have been discovered cultivating communities depressed by debt, exaction, or some local calamity in the midst of the most prosperous populations. Occurrences of this character are especially common in parts of India lying on the margin of the monsoon area, and receiving, therefore, a rainfall which, while sufficient to attract a large population, is so capricious as to be the continual cause of partial and sporadic drought. It is certain that a vast amount of distress and indebtedness has been due to the absence of administrative interposition when such isolated cases of insecurity occur in small areas and detached groups of villages. No assurance can therefore be accepted that any province is secure against agricultural difficulties and distress until a detailed investigation of the condition of every part of it has been made and a system established under which a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of every village may be continuously maintained from year to year by competent officials. To this analysis of the rural economy and condition of each province the Governor-General in Council attaches great importance. Each Local Government and Administration is accordingly invited to state in what way its Agricultural Department can be most usefully associated with already existing agencies in the conduct of these investigations.

10. When such an analysis has in any province succeeded in ascertaining the cause of agricultural difficulties and distress in any locality in which they exist, the Agricultural Department should at once endeavour to strike at the root of the evil by positive treatment. It may be that the remedy will be found in the improvement of communications, the construction of canals or wells, the plantation of forests or fodder reserves, the supply of seed-grain and cattle, or the promotion of emigration. It may be that some reform in the fiscal system or in the laws relating to landlords and tenants is required in order to enable the cultivating community to protect its own agricultural interests. Careful inquiry will inevitably result in useful suggestions, or in sound action.

11. The Department having thus primarily directed its attention to those parts of the country in which agriculture is depressed or its result uncertain, may hereafter give consideration to the general improvement of agriculture by the introduction of new staples and implements, the trial of new industries, and the experimental adoption of new methods. In dealing with these questions it may, as time goes on, become the duty of the Department to enquire how far the physical researches of the West may be beneficially applied to the agricultural system of this country, and to associate with itself in this investigation the assistance of qualified experts. Engineering science would be required for the construction of works of irrigation or of improved agricultural implements ; the science of the veterinary surgeon will be necessary when the breeding or diseases of cattle are dealt with ; the science of forestry is called for in arboriculture and reboisement, and science of divers kinds for the development of various industries. Finally, the science of agricultural chemistry will be demanded for the solution of many important agricultural problems. Recognizing, however, the existence of these great wants, the Government of India does not now invite any proposals to supply them. These questions must be deferred until Agricultural Departments have been securely organized in accordance with the special constitution of each Administration, and have set on foot the system indicated in foregoing paragraphs of this Resolution.

12. The Government of India desires, moreover, to express its conviction that in dealing with agricultural improvement the earliest ambition of the Agricultural Departments should be to secure the active aid of those members of the Native community who are sincerely interested in agriculture. It is after all only through and by the Native Community that agricultural improvements can on any important scale be effected. Native gentlemen have experience and facilities for extending improvements which no official can hope to obtain, while in many provinces they have a large amount of capital available for investment in agricultural enterprise. They are familiar with the usages of the cultivating classes. They understand the existing system of Indian agriculture, and they are often acquainted with the local reasons which justify practices that may seem strange and illogical to an European observer. Thy can therefore best guide the course of agricultural improvement with the least disturbance of existing circumstances, and develop the true policy of progress in improving and adding to indigenous conditions without that subversion of ideas and methods which is likely to accompany the introduction of exotic reforms. To secure their co-operation is therefore an important object. Nor must it be forgotten that a further valuable source of information and advice exists in the European community of planters and landlords, who have already given a useful lead to Native enterprise in the adaptation of Western appliances to the agricultural system of the East.

13. The views of the Government of India may be summed up by saying that the foundation of the work of an Indian Agricultural Department should be the accurate investigation of facts with the view of ascertaining what administrative course is necessary to preserve the stability of agricultural operations. It is desired therefore that the new departments should be so constituted as to give the fullest effect to this policy. The primary efforts of the departments should when established be devoted to the organization of agricultural inquiry, which has been shown to comprise the duties of gauging the stability of agricultural operations in every part of a province, of classifying the areas of the province according to the result of careful investigation, and of deciding what method of administrative treatment is suitable to each, so as to maintain agricultural operations up to the highest standard of efficiency possible under present conditions. From a system of agricultural enquiries thus conducted will follow the gradual development of agricultural improvement in its manifold variety, and the Government of India will be satisfied if, on the first constitution of an Agricultural Department, the organization of agricultural inquiry is placed in the hands of qualified officials, to whom may be committed the subsequent preparation of carefully considered proposals for agricultural improvement.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

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STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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PRESIDENT :
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER : REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
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PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

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Patentees and Manufacturers,
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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
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MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

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Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly urnished and decorated at moderate charges.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement

No. 10,232—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 2,000 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd December, 1881, at 11 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th December, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORNAMENTS FOR 'XMAS TREES.

A handsome assortment on sale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,

PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish.........Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash „ 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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GREAT ATTRACTION FOR CHILDREN

AT
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING,
THE 23rd INSTANT.

CONSTITUENTS are respectfully invited to take their children to witness the

MONSTER CHRISTMAS TREE

which will then be on view.

ICES, TEAS, and other NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES are available at the

FORT ESTABLISHMENT

on application to the Lady Assistant in charge of the Toy Department.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements ; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities ; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean ; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam ; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

Non-Alcoholic.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)......	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1 0
Lemonade	
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	„ 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

				Rs.	
Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets...	Rs.	1	8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... „	1	8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... „	1	8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... „	1	4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... „	1	4
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... „	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... „	1	4
Laitue and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... „	1	4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... „	1	0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... „	1	0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... „	1	0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... „	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... „	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... „	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets...	Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... „	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... „	1	4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... „	3	0
Do.	per bar		... „	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... „	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... „	0	12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
L.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd Dec.
	Ex. MONGOLIA.	2833	530	W.E. Thompson	24th „
—	KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th „
					1882.
L.	AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. J. Alderton	5th Jan.
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th „
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th „
—	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „
L.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
—	HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th „
L.	SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th „
—	VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd „
L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
—	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th „
L.	MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th „
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd „
L.	AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. Alderton	30th „
—	CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	6th April.
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
—	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th „
L.	DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th Dec.
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	27th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13th, 1881.

EXTRA STEAMER TO BRINDISI AND VENICE.

THE s.s. MONGOLIA, Sailing on 24th December, will take passengers through to Brindisi and Venice. She is due at the former port on 14th, and the latter on 16th January, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

Bombay, December 10, 881.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.		I Class .. R 520	Including wines.	
II do..... 340			II do. 350		
III do..... 140	Without food.		III do. 145	Without food.	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Sunday, the 1st January, 1882.
MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„ II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, December 19, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. TEBE	R. Deperis	1,827	280	7th Jan. 1882
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. STURLI, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	22nd Dec.
				1882.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.
s.s. BRITANIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	25th Feb.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3 500	700	11th Mar.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	25th „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	8th April.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	30th Dec.
				1882.
s.s. CASTALIA (or another)		2,500	500	28th Jan.
s.s. ITALIA (or another)		2,500	500	11th Feb.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

S. S. ROUMANIA.
3,500 Tons.—700 H. P.

THIS Steamer left Suez yesterday, 11th, and is due here 21st instant.

She will sail again on the 1st January positively for GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HAMBURG via LIVERPOOL,
ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

THE INTER-OCEANIC STEAM YACHTING COMPANY'S Steam Yacht CEYLON, formerly one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, being now on her cruise round the world, is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 31st of December, and is timed to leave that port on January 2nd, 1882. She will visit various ports in India, including Colombo, Madras and Calcutta ; thence about the 21st January to Penang Singapore, Manilla, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama ; from thence down to Honolulu, and cross to San Francisco, whence she will sail on or about the 19th April, 1882, and proceed southward, calling at various ports, through the Straights of Magellan to Monte Video, Rio, Bahia, Cape de Verde, Canaries, Madeira to Southampton, where she is expected to complete the cruise somewhere about July 20th, 1882.

The Ship carries no cargo, is replete with every luxury and has the Tunbridge Wells parade band on board.

For passage money, &c., apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay, or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CHINA AND JAPANESE DEPOSITORY, 30, APOLLO-STREET.

JUST received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Satsuma, Kaga, Sipocki, Inlaidware, Crystallized Ginger and other Preserves, and Real Mocha Coffee.

PESTONJEE CAWASJI KHARAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT-ROAD THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.
Enthusiastic Reception of
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

GRANT-ROAD THEATRE.

ON account of the Gaiety Theatre being occupied, PROFESSOR ANDERSON has taken the GRANT-ROAD THEATRE, which will be thoroughly renovated, and New Scenery painted expressly for the occasion.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
THE FAMOUS AND WONDERFUL
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
LOUISE ANDERSON,

Now on their Tour around the World, having just concluded a successful season through England, America, and Australia, will appear in their far-famed

WORLD OF MAGIC,
As performed before Her Majesty Queen Victoria ; and Royal Family at Windsor Castle.
Charmed Canaries, Doves, Rabbits, and Gold Fish.
Marvellous Disappearance.
Live Demon Cauldron and
American Basket Feat.
Hundreds of European Marvels, including the Great Sensational Achievement of the Age,
BEHEADING A LADY.
Novel and Original beyond all Precedent.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
Dress Circle Rs.3 ; Stalls Rs. 2 ; Balcony Re. 1 ; Pit As. 8.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.
Carriages at 11.

JOLLY & SON OF BATH (ENGLAND),
SILK MERCERS, GENERAL DRAPERS, AND OUTFITTERS.
COURT DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND MANTLE MAKERS,

HAVE made arrangements, by aid of which all orders for them will be received by and transmitted through Messrs. G.R. Purvis & Son, of Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

Parcels over £20 in value will be sent out carriage paid to Bombay, but will only be given up on payment to Messrs. Purvis & Son of the invoiced value in £ sterling.

JOLLY & SON think that this arrangement will be found to meet a great need, and will enable many ladies who do not care to pay Indian prices, and who have no account open with an English firm to procure goods of the best class at moderate prices.

Patterns, Estimates and Photographs of Styles post free on application to

JOLLY & SON, Bath.

Price Lists can be had on application to
THE MANAGER, PURVIS' AGENCY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

TIDE TABLES
FOR THE
PORT OF BOMBAY.
1882.
8 Annas.

TIDE TABLES
FOR THE
INDIAN PORTS.
FOR THE YEAR
1882.
Rs. 2.
By Capt. A. W. Baird & E. Roberts.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This is the best hotel I have been in, either in the Bengal or Bombay Presidency. Food, wine and attendance are all excellent.—D. STEWART, Captain, 2nd Bn., Seaforth Highlanders.

WANTED, from the 1st proximo, a small bungalow or part of a bungalow on Malabar or Cumballa Hill. Apply "R. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, immediately, a good Pianist. Also a young man (European) to make himself useful. Good penman preferred. Apply Adelphi's Hotel, Byculla.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—Boarders, Rs. 90 per month. Residents have the privilege of staying at the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, without extra charge.

THREE Double Barrel Breach-Loading Guns. Central Fire, Rs. 140 each with case. Rs. 120 without, at J. Scott & Co. 2, Dean-lane.

BARODA FESTIVITIES.—BADHAM, PILE and Co. will open a branch in BARODA CAMP during the festivities. Goods from all departments.

FOR SALE, a new MAIL PHAETON (convertible). Price, Rs. 430 only. To be seen, where desired, by post, to its owner, at 82 Delisle-road, Parell.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo House, Fort, Furnished Rooms with Board at only Rs. 45 a month.

FOR SALE, Cleveland Bicycles, combines all latest improvements in finish. Wheel 52 inches including Lamp and Bell, Rs. 125. G. CLARIDGE and Co., Bombay.

NURSE WANTED.—Experienced English or Indo-European ; as Nurse to one child. Good character and references required. Address "C. S.," Post Office, Satara.

FOR SALE.—Good looking, strong, and very useful Pony (can be driven or ridden, and is a good Fencer) and light Dog-cart in first-rate order. ZERO, care of this office.

WANTED, a COPYING-CLERK, must be a good penman. Apply W. A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an European WET NURSE for an infant, to go to England. Apply to Dr. CURRIE, Sialkote, Punjaub.

AN English-built square PIANO, in good order, for sale. Price Rs. 250. Apply to Mr. PETERSON, care of *Times of India*.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MOUNT SOMERSET PLANTATION TEA. A much admired TEA. A favourite beverage with all who use it. Apply to Geo. R. PURVIS & SON.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen quarts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per dozen. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE and Co., opposite the Custom House, have just received a small consignment of their Auldana Red and White WINE. Price Rs. 16 per dozen cash.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN. Rooms can be secured by applying at once to the Byculla Hotel, or telegraphing the Chowk direct.

MAHABLESHWAR EXCURSION TRIP during Xmas : For phaetons, Poona to Mahableshwar and back Rs. 50 ; for tongas, Rs. 28. PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, proprietor stage carriages, Poona.

FOR SALE, to close consignment, Champagne, Carte d'Or, Rs. 20 ; Carte Blanche Rs. 18 per doz. quarts, from Messrs. Guiraud Fils & Co., Marseilles. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., 34, Elphinstone Circle.

THE "STITCHWELL."—Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, a capital present for Xmas, a gift that will always be remembered for its usefulness and durability. Price, complete, Rs. 45.—H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

RETURN TICKETS, during Christmas Holidays :—By Phaeton, Poona to Mahableshwar, Rs. 52. By Tonga, Poona to Mahableshwar, Rs. 32. Apply to Framjee Ardaseer, Govt. Mail Contractor, 28, Bund Gardens-road, Poona.

VERY Elegant 'Xmas and New Year Cards from one anna to Rs. 4. Fancy Presents for 'Xmas and New Year. French Confectionery, Chocolates, Chocolate-creams, &c., &c., at very moderate prices. At Vienna Confectionery, 2, Church Gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two second-hand Lancashire BOILERS, 28' by 7' by Adamson, can be seen at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. For particulars inquire of K. R. CAMA, Secretary, the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited. Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 23rd November, 1881.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S LEVIATHAN CHRISTMAS CAKES are NOW ON VIEW at 12, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—	
In a variety of new and elegant designs	... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES—	
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles...	... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—	
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS—	
Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases ...	... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	... From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	... From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES—	
Carrying one, two or three bottles	... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS—	
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
CLARET JUGS—	
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate... ...	... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—	
Bottles of superior cut-glass	... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 10
SALVERS AND WAITERS—	
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—	
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES	
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate...	... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—	
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate...	... From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES—	
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—	
With Shades complete, per pair	... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—	
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	...From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—	
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—	
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4 ...	...From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—	
With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 11
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—	
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—	
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns ...	...From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS—	
All Electro-plate	...From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	...From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—	
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	...From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—	
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	...From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—	
Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	...From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	...From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES—	
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	...From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	...From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES—	
All Electro-plate to take original tins	...From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS—	
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	...From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS—	
Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	...From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS—	
Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	...From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

LADIES' SHOES ! LADIES' SHOES !!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a		Rs. a
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair ...	7 8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair. ...	10 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair ...	8 0	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair ...	10 8
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair ...	9 8	GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair ...	8 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair ...	8 0	RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair. ...	9 8
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair ...	10 0		
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair ...	11 8		

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order. Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
manufactured of
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO.
By direct Importation.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
(Cavite Brands),
VEVEY (Swiss) CIGARS, AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
FOURTEEN Brands to select from.
Mild, Medium, and Full flavoured —Manufactured daily,

TOBACCOS.
CUT AND PLUG.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. SMOKING MIXTURES, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, &c., &c., manufactured daily fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *Imported* preparations, combining every *Desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

The Largest, Freshest, and most Varied Assortment in all India.

General Price List forwarded on application.

JUST RECEIVED & OPENED OUT A FRESH STOCK OF
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed),
BRIARWOOD PIPES
OF THE CELEBRATED G. B. D. BRAND.
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
MOUNTED CLAY PIPES
In innumerable varieties, devices, and kinds.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES
In plain and fancy leathers.
CIGARETTE MACHINES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHIBOUKS, POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS, &c., &c.
Forming the most extensive and unequalled selection of
SMOKERS' REQUISITES

ever imported ; personally selected by the undersigned at Vienna, Paris, and London, and comprising all the latest Novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME) too numerous to particularize.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	...Rs. 14 and 16 0
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt...	... „ 12 8

The above are lined and finished in the best style with Drab Calf Leathers.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., 3, Rampart Row. **BOMBAY.**

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their
AERATED WATERS ;
In the process of the manufactures of which they use
PURE FILTERED WATER,
so essential to the production of really good beverages.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Soda-water	...per doz.	0 12	Tonic-water	...per doz.	1 0
Lemonade	... „	1 0	Potash-water	... „	0 12
Gingerade	... „	1 0	Ginger-ale	... „	1 8
Seltzer-water	... „	1 0	Lithia-water	... „	1 8
Vichy-water	... „	1 4			

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

FORT, BOMBAY.
CRAWFORD MARKET BRANCH, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES, FRUITS.

THE STORES is conducted strictly on the READY MONEY system ; it is therefore impossible to execute any orders unless accompanied with a remittance.

ALL OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS SUPPLIED BY THE STORES ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Hams in canvas 6 to 12 per lb. and ..	0 13 0	Table Salt packet ..	0 1 6
Bacon on cut ..	0 13 0	Do. jar ..	0 5 6
Double Gloster Cheese ..	0 12 0	Jams 7½ annas 7 and ..	0 6 0
Cheddar ..	0 12 0	Marmalade 6 and ..	0 5 0
Dutch ..	0 12 0	Zoedone .. doz.	4 0 0
Gruyere ..	0 12 0	Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale including bottles ..	4 0 0
California Apples per tin ..	0 9 0	Nubian Blacking .. bottle	0 9 0
Do. Apricots and Peaches ..	1 2 0	Day and Martins .. „	0 6 0
Swiss Milk ..	0 6 0	Carbolic Soap per Bar, large size ..	0 12 0
Do. doz. ..	4 0 0	Mottled ..	0 8 0
Do. per case of 4 doz. ..	15 0 0	Yellow Bar ..	0 12 0
Chicago Corned Beef per 2 lbs. tin ..	1 4 0	Leibeg's Extracts per 2 oz. Jars ..	0 15 0
Do. Ox Tongues per tin ..	2 0 0	Kopp's Soups assorted doz. ..	2 8 0
Sheeps Tongues ..	1 0 0	Potted meats, small Tin ..	0 3 0
Pastry Flour, per lb. ..	0 1 9	do. large „ ..	0 5 6
Soojie ..	1 9 0	Isinglass, 1 oz. packet ..	0 5 0
Sugar White, Crystallized, per 6 lbs. ..	1 0 0	Gelatine ..	0 4 0
Tea Rs. 1-4 per lb. to ..	0 12 0	Christmas Cakes, plain per lb. ..	0 12 0
Coffee Ground, per lb. ..	0 12 0	Do. Ornamented per lb. ..	1 4 0
Coffee Beans ..	0 7 0	Do. Richly do. per lb. ..	1 8 0

Bran Pies for children 4 annas a dip. Send for Price List to see rates of other goods which are priced as low as practicable for ready money.

W. J. ESSAL.
FORBES-STREET AND MEDOWS-STREET.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a large and varied assortment of first-class WOOLEN GOODS, consisting of Homespuns, Cheviots and West-of-Englands, suitable for wear on the Hills during the October Season. Each garment is cut and the making-up superintended by a first-class European Cutter, and fit, style, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Suits consisting of Double or Single breasted Coats and Trousers, vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45, for Vests we charge extra. Morning, Visiting, and Dress suits we make up of the finest materials and according to the latest London ...

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent on receipt of written application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss Eliza Gordon, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Rose Foote, Mr. F. Merer, Mr. G. Foote, Mr. A. B. Tapping and Mr. L. Ward sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY ENTERED into PARTNERSHIP as ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS under the name and style of GOSTLING and MORRIS.

DAVID GOSTLING, F. R., J. B. A.
JAMES MORRIS, A. I. C. E.

Bombay, December 7th, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as already advertised will be held here as under :—On WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3 p. m., and an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING (and Mr. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE'S NOTICE) at 3-30 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 20th December, 1881.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Constant fresh importations received by

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the supply of about 5,000 cubic feet of TEAK TIMBER SCANTLINGS of the best quality.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Schedule of sizes, specification and conditions regarding the tender will be furnished on application at the Resident Engineer's office, Elphinstone-circle.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer.

Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 15th Dec. 1881.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS on :—

FRIDAY, the 23rd December, 1881.
SATURDAY, „ 24th December, 1881.
MONDAY, „ 26th December, 1881.
TUESDAY, „ 27th December, 1881.

And for the NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS on

FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1881.
SATURDAY, „ 31st December, 1881.
MONDAY, „ 2nd January, 1882.

Bombay, 28th November, 1881.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
H. MACKENZIE, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN, at GREATLY REDUCED FARES, to leave BOMBAY, Boree-bunder Station, at 7-15 a. m. (Madras time) on SATURDAY, Dec. 24th, for NAREL (for MATHERAN), KHANDALA, LANOWLI KIRKEE and POONA, calling at Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Dadur, &c., &c., returning on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 26th and 27th.

TICKETS and BILLS OF PARTICULARS may be obtained at the STATIONS, and of THOMAS COOK & SON.

TOURIST OFFICE, 5, HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

SUTTONS SEEDS.
Fresh Supplies Now Received.

				Rs.	
Vegetable Seeds,	24 packets in tin case...		Rs.	3	12
ditto.	40 packets	do.	... „	7	8
ditto.	60 packets	do.	... „	15	0
Flower Seeds,	Small tins		... „	3	12
ditto.	2nd size		... „	7	8
ditto.	3rd size		... „	15	0
ditto.	Largest size		... „	22	8

⁂ Lists of contents on application.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES,
CURIOSITIES IN GREAT VARIETY
FROM
JAPAN, CHINA, & PERSIA ;
AND
SPECIAL SELECTION
by
One of our partners just returned from Japan
of
Elegant and useful ARTICLES suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.
Just Imported.

A new consignment just unpacked, large and assorted stock never before witnessed in Bombay.

Inspection solicited from the 15th instant.

11, Hummum-street. GLENROY & Co.

NORTHERN TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 2,021 LOGS, varying in size from one-half to two khandies and containing altogether 1,635 khandies of 12½ cubic feet each, of thoroughly seasoned, roughly squared TEAK TIMBER, suitable for RAILWAY SLEEPERS, SHIP and other building purposes.

These logs are stacked at depots on roads or cart tracks in the Dang forests, from which they can be readily carted, as there is an excellent road to the Billimora Bunder and Railway Station on B. B. and C. I. Railway, distant 35 miles.

Tenders should state the rate per khandi of 12½ cubic feet for either the whole quantity or a given number of logs or of khandies.

Tenders should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, Surat, and should reach his office not later than the 15th January, 1882.

Full particulars regarding the Timber, conditions of sale, of carriage, &c., can be had by reference to the District Forest Officer, "SURAT."

"NORTHERN TEAK" is renowned for its durability and toughness, which make this wood especially valuable in the ship-building trade.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. D.,

Camp Pardi, Surat District, 16th December, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 39.)
INDIA—COROMANDEL COAST.
NEGAPATAM.
WRECK IN ROADSTEAD.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, announcing that a vessel has foundered in Negapatam Roadstead. The wreck lies in six fathoms of water, with the Lighthouse bearing S. W. by W., distant nearly four miles.

The bearing is Magnetic. Variation 1° 20' Easterly in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd December 1881

This Notice temporarily affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 71d, 828, 70, and 748b.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 155, 103a. and 127a.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

OUR market for Government Paper continues weak, and prices are in favour of buyers. A telegram this afternoon advises that the Bank of Bengal has raised its rate for demand loans 1 per cent., making the minimum rate 8 per cent. We now quote closing rates, 4 per cent. 100⅞ and 4½ 109¾.

Spinning shares are still declining, and in many instances we have again to reduce our quotations. In Land shares Colaba is Rs. 10 lower, and Press and miscellaneous shares are unaltered.

EXCHANGE is very strong, and rates are again advanced. We close at the following quotations :—

	Demand.	3 months' sight.
Banks	1-8	1s. 8 3-16d.
Credits		1s. 8 5-16d.
Documents		1s. 8 11-32d.
France		214d

Telegraphic is nominally 1s. 7 15-16d., but the Bank is said to have sold a large amount to a single buyer at 1s. 7 31-32d. There has been a demand for bills in Calcutta, and the rate has risen to 100 1-16.

Liverpool Cotton accounts give sales 10,000 Bales. Americans are advanced 1-16, viz., to 6 11-16, with a hardening tendency; but the quotations for Surats are unchanged. Here the market is very quiet. Sellers of Oomras would probably take a rupee less than we quoted yesterday, but there is little desire to buy. Hinganghat has been placed at a considerable fall in price, viz., Rs. 229 for Good to Fine and 226 for Good—both December delivery. Broach is in far demand still, and keeps its value.

FREIGHTS.—Our market is very firm for immediate shipments, and 43-9 to 45 has been paid to-day for Cotton to Liverpool. The Speke Hall has been fixed for December and January loading at 40. For January and forward the rate may be quoted 37-6. The Benvarloch is reported to have engaged 5,000 bales for Trieste and Venice at 45; freight payable here at 2 exchange.

In Imports we can note no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	775
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	980
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	475
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p.s.	560
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	62
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dholleh Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	205
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,475
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	475
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	445
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	325
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	187½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	23	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1010
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	505

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	360
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	140
New issue	..	100	30	..	54
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p.s.	645
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	800
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	875
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	800
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	570
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 73-8	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	575
[illegible]	1 000	500	400	20	555
Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	1,035
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	980
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	920
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,970
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	470
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,325
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p.s.	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,170
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	895
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p.s.	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	720
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	950
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	850
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	155x 150x
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	11
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	900
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000		25	..	14

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th December, 1881, was 13,646 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 262. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880 are as follows :—

	Week ending 10th Dec., 1881.	Week ending 11th Dec., 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	24,978	10,836	14,142	..
Amount Rs.	16,516	7,260	9,256	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	39,207	71,176	...	31,969
Amount Rs.	10,078	23,194	..	13,116
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	16,597	14,671	1,926	..
Amount Rs.	5,985	5,655	330	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	348	1,319	..	971
Amount Rs.	572	3,347	..	2,775
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,059	7,447	..	388
Amount Rs.	6,727	6,700	27	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	44,250	39,923	4,327	..
Amount Rs.	4,197	10,216	..	6,019
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	13,893	19,545	..	5,652
Amount Rs.	4,640	6,421	..	1,781
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	6,967	6,338	629	..
Amount Rs.	3,932	3,348	548	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	7,400	6,984	416	..
Amount Rs.	3,033	1,714	1,319	..
DRY FRUITS—				
Weight Mds.	9,100	11,082	..	1,982
Amount Rs.	4,211	4,725	..	514
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	8,516	3,700	4,816	..
Amount Rs.	5,579	1,894	3,685	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	95,298	94,238	1,060	..
Amount Rs.	36,701	27,435	9,266	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	2,73,613	2,87,259	..	13,646
Amount Rs.	1,02,171	1,01,909	262	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Savernake, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Pritchard, will sail to-day for Bassein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Galle with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hutton, 1,514 tons, Captain J. K. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with the original cargo from New Castle to be carried in to the same bottom.

THE steamer Robert Dickinson, 1,296 tons, Captain W. J. Howgego, arrived in harbour yesterday from Leghorn (26th Nov.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Kurrachee (17th Dec.) with a general cargo and Mrs. Beaumont, child and two servants.

THE ship Canute, 1,215 tons, Captain J. Beynon, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon (21st Nov.), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor, and Dr. C. L. Swaine.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Lock, two children, two ayas and servant, Mr. Bell Davis, and 63 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Hispania (s)	Laird	Kurrachee, Dec. 17.
20	Madura (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Nov. 26.
	R. Dickinson (s)	Howgego	Leghorn, Nov. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
20	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Hutton (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Rangoon via Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Rydal Hall, Lloyd, to Liverpool.
Barque Savernake, Pritchard, to Bassein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Indus, to London, &c.
Steamer Robert Dickinson, to Havre.
Steamer Thibet, to China, &c.
Steamer Kashgar, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Hispania to Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
18 Huzara (s) .... Calcutta and N. P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alleghany (s)—30 barrels salamonic, Tezpall Cuma; 500 bundles hoop iron, S. S. Narrelwala; 25 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—8 cases varnish, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 2 cases saffron, B. and A. Hormusjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

William Douglas (s)—500 boxes kerosine oil, Wallace and Co.

India (s)—9 barrels fire bricks, Sleeman and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—44 bales wool, Rowjee Bhimjee; 15 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 115 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 12 bales cotton, Ghella Luckumsee; 64 bales wool, P. Khan Mahamed.

Hispania (s)—610 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum; 75 cwts mowraflower, Nupoo Nensee; 440 cwts wheat and 75 bales cotton, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Rajajee Oomajee; 850 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall; 800 cwts wheat, Oomersee Koorpall; 1,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 2,0 0 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Malsee Corsee; 850 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull; 1,004 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Sewram Buldew; 6,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,800 cwts wheat, 2,800 cwts wheat, and 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 80 bales cotton twist waste, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dhunjee Mooljee; 53 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 160 bales cotton, Munsook Motilall; 100 bales cotton, Manuckjee Cursetjee Cama and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 53 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 1,000 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 750 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 44 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 225 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 35 bales wool, Govindjee Tullukchund; 400 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 65 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 50 bales wool, Gordhundass Bhugwandass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s)—6 cases peacock feathers, Fazull Merally Rahimbhoy; 35 cwts horns, Mahamed Coorjee; 427½ cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 243 bales coir yarn, 760 bales cotton, 30 cases cardamoms, 12 packages chinchona, 78 chests tea, 385 bags coffee, 10 cases gum kins, and 22 bags croton seed, the P. and O. Co; 20 bales carpets, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo; 107 cwts olibanum, Cassom Soomar; 210 cwts olibanum, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 11 bales skins, Hajee Sajun Lalljee; 13 bales skins, Esmall Gangjee; 15 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 475 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 5 bales skins, N. Jehangier; 7 bales hides, Vully Ebramjee; 7 bales hides, and 31½ cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Husson; 325 cwts galls, Ally Mahamed Husson; 126 cwts gum, and 1 case peacock feathers; Sulleeman Huson; 290 olibanum, Ally Mahamed Husson.

FOR HAVRE.

Menzaleh (s)—1 bale cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 430½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Robert Dickinson (s)—200 cwts horns, and 11,167 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,674 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—47½ cwts cloves steams, Datardina Mowjee; 12 cases cardamoms, and 6 bales carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 290 bales cotton, Glader and Co; 60 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Noxon and Co; 200 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mongolia (s)—323 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia (s)—62 bales coir fibre, the P. and O. Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alleghany (s)—51,512½ cwts wheat, 6,999 cwts ground nuts, and 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

Bessie Morris (s)—3,360 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—37 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 380 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luxumondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible] cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 203 bales cotton and 113 bales twist, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·947
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	62·8
Relative humidity of Air	·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	69·1
General Direction of Wind	NE, N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	205

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Reade, Major, Asst. Commr., Kumanas, N. W. P., on leave, from Almora.

DECEMBER 19.

Heathcote, Lieut.-Col., N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Purundhur.

MacGregor, Surg., on leave, from Bunnoo.

Rumsey, Capt., 14th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 20.

Norton, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Dinapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 21.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—Vols. C. Douglas to A. Company; J. Ingle, to A. Company; G. Ermer, to B. Company; and C. Smith, to A. Company.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to expedite the return showing the number of all ranks of their Companies who intend to take part in the manœuvres at Bandoop. This information is urgently required, as without it arrangements cannot be made.

Capt. G. E. Noble is granted leave of absence for 10 days from the 24th inst.

It is notified for information that white uniform will be worn on Saturday, 31st Inst., at Bandoop.

The Council of the Rifle Association will meet at Head Quarters on Thursday next, the 22nd Inst. at 5 p. m. (Bombay time) to arrange for the meeting of 1881-82, and to pass the accounts for last year.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, November 17.)

Mr. R. D. Hime is permitted to resign H. M's. B. C. S., with effect from 8th Sept.

Surg.-Major B. Franklin is appointed to officiate as Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, during the absence of Surg. A. Crombie, M.D., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The services of Surg.-Major A. McM. Paterson are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept., with effect from the 40th Nov.

Mr. H. N. K. J. Davis, an Inspr. of Police in British Burma, to officiate as Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Fulton, or until further orders.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Theobald, Depy. Supdt. in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to retire from his appointment, with effect from the 14th June.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Theobald the following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India :—

Mr. R. B. Foote, F. G. S., Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, to be, Depy. Supdt.

Mr. A. B. Wynne, F. G. S., Asst. Supdt. of the 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. A. Hacket, Asst. Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, to be Asst. Supdt of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. V. Ball, A.M., F. G. S., Asst. of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 14th Oct.

Consequent on the resignation of his appointment by Mr. Ball, Mr. R. Lydekker, A.B., Asst. of the 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. Eliot, Meteorologiaal Reporter to the Govt. of Bl. is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Meteorologcial Reporter the Govt. of India during the absence of Mr. H. F. Blandford on privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major (Bt. Lieut-Col.) J. W. Ridgeway, Junior Under-Secy. in the Foreign Dept, the following arrangements are made with effect from the 5th Dec :—

Capt. T. Hope, Political Asst. 1st Class, Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class, vice Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C. S.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Madras C. S., is placed on special duty under the Foreign Dept. till further orders.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, B.C.S., Political Asst. 1st Class, sub. pro tem., to officiate as a Political Asst. 1st Class.

Consequent on the return of the undermentioned officers to duty: Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent, 2nd Class (from furlough); Major E. Mockler, Bo.S.C., Political Agent, 3rd Class (from furlough); Major F. A. Wilson, B.S.C., Political Agent, 3rd Class (from special duty).

The following reversions will take place in the Political Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

(1) From the date on which Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E. returned to duty. Capt. E. A. Fraser, Political Asst. 3rd Class, and Offg. Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, Political Asst. 1st Class, and Offg. Political Agent, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive rank.

Lieut R. H. Jennings R. E., Offg Political Asst. 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Asst. 2nd Class

Capt. A. M. Muir, Offg. Political Asst. 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Asst. 3rd Class.

Lieut. E. E. M. Lawford, Offg. Political Asst. 3rd Class, reverts from that grade, and is posted as Boundary Setlement Officer in Bhopal.

(2) From the date on which Major F. A. Wilson was relieved of his duties as tutor to His Highness the Vizam—Captain D. Robertson, Politicai Asst. 2nd Class, and Political Agent, 3rd Class, *sul. pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Classs.

(3) From the date on which Major E. Mockler returned to duty—Captain H. J. Newill, Political Asst., 2nd Class, and Offg. Political Agent, 3rd Class' to officiate as a Political Asst. 1st Class.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, Offg. Political Asst. 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Asst. 2nd Class.

Lieut. M. J. Meade, offg. Political Asst. 2nd Class to be a Political Asst. 3rd Class *sub. pro tem.*

(4)The following changes of rank are made, with effect from the 1st of Dec :—

Capt. A. P. Thornton, Political Asst. 3rd Class *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Asst. 2nd Class.

Lieut. C. W. Revenshaw, Offg. Political Asst. 2nd Class, to be a Political Asst. 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*

The services of Surgn.-Major G. E. Seward, M.D., in political charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay with effect from the 30th Nov.

Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C. I. E., B. S. C., Asst. Comr. of the 2nd Grade, N. W. P. and Oudh, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and posted to the Political charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn-Maj. Seward.

The following Bgde. Order, issued by the Comdt. Central India Horse, dated 7th Nov. is confirmed :—

Capt. G. E. Money is appointed to officiate as 2nd Squdn. Comdr. 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, from the 6th Nov. vice Major J. Colledge, on furlough to Europe.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. has been pleased to confer upon Lalji Parshotam. Rai, Native Asst. to the Govr Genl's Agent at Baroda, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hajji Muhammad Hadi as Vice-Consul for Persia at Moulmen, of Mr. George Ruckert as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, of Mr. J. Woodtli as Actg. Consul for the German Empire at Aden.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Depy Acct. Genl. Bombay, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 30th Nov.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bl. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Capt. Henry Manely Briscoe, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 4th N. I., 19th May.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

The appointment of Col. George Chesney, R.E., notified in G. G. O. No. 657 of 1880, to be Secy. to the Govt. of India during the absence on furlough of Major-Genl. H. K. Burne, C.B., is made substantive with effect from the 20th Dec., the date of the expiration of Major-Genl. Burne's furlough.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Davidson, Bl. S. C., Squdn. Comdr., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be a Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., *vice* Major G. R. J. Shakespear, whose term of staff service has expired, dated 1st Dec.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgn. in H. M's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal They are accordingly admitted into the service.

Surgns. Frederick Daly Cæsar Hawkins; John Adams Cunningham, M.D.; Harry Chalmers Hudson; Alexander Silcock; Patrick Mullane; John William Rodgers, arrived at Bombay 4th Nov.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Major V. Rivaz, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infy. to be Asst. Adjt. Genl., vice Major E. C. Codrington, resigned, dated 30th Nov.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Capt. A. W. Baird, R. E., Asst. Supdt. 1st grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year and 148 days, with effect from the date of termination of his special duty.

Conductor T. Cuerdon, Ordnance Dept. (m-c.) for one year.

Sub-Condr. H. Myland, Ordnance Dept. (m.c.) for one year,

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., General List, Infy. has been granted an extension fo furlough (p.a.) for 14 days by the Right Hon. the of State for India.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the I. S. C. are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the 1st July, where not otherwise specified, under the provisions of article 12, clause (*e*) of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

L. H. Williams, Bengal; A. Wardrop, Bombay; T. Bell, Bombay; S. Fellows, Bombay; G. N. Stephens, Madras; G. R. C. Westropp, Bombay; Bengal; [illegible] C. B., Bengal; C. F. Sharpe, Bengal; P. H. F. Harris, Bengal; C. T. Hitchins, Bengal; T. Wakefield, Madras; S. F. M. T. Grant, Madras; H. S. Robinson, Madras; L. H. Planta DeHochepied Larpent, Bengal; A. H. Bramley, Bengal; F. M. Armstrong, C. B., Bengal; W. M. Lane, Madras; T. B. E. Tennant, Madras; L. H. Sibthorpe, Bombay; A. E. Campbell, Bengal; H. C. B. Barnett, Madras; G. C. Hedding, Madras; P. H. LeGeyt, Bombay; T. J. Watson, Bengal; R. H. Cunliffe, Madras; R. R. Woodhouse, Bombay; C. D. J. Dodd, Bombay; W. C. S. Clarke, Bengal; H. Watson, Madras; J. H. Drummond, Bombay; T. W. Rutherford, Bengal; J. S. D. Bolton, Bombay; E. M. Norie, Madras; T. D. Bengal,—20th July, 1881; T. H. Way Madras,—12th December, 1881. C. M. Ducat, Bo., 12th Dec. W. W. Boddam, Bl., 12th Dec. A. Utterson, Bo., 12th Dec. H. R. Mandeville. Van-Heythuysen Bo., 12th Dec. N. Swanston, Madras, 13th Dec. C. L. Boulton, Bo., 13th Dec. J. G. Bell, Madras, 13th Dec. H. A. Justice, Madras, 13th Dec.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers of the S. C. to the rank of Col. by brevet, are antedated to the 1st July, subject to H M's approval :—

A. T. Moore, V. C., Bombay; C. D'Urban La Touche, Bombay; C. H. Clay, Bombay; G. C. DePree, Bengal; and W. Peyton, Madras.

The undermentioned Lieut. Cols. of H. M.'s Indian Forces are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the provisions of article 3, clause (b) of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov. subject to H. M.'s approval :—T. M. Shelley, B. I., 1st July. C. Martin, B. C.—20th Nov.

The promotion of Bt. Col. Frederick Augustus Buckley, B. I. is ante-dated to the 1st July, 1881, subject to H. M. approval.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M. approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Capt. Lieut. L. A. Young, 15th Dec.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant George Taylor, to be Sub-Condr., with effect from the 17th Oct.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. A. Bruce, B. S. C., 29th Nov.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. E. Whish, B. S. C., 11th Dec.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) N. Barton. B. S. C., 12th Dec

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. F. Maxwell Boisragon, B. S. C., 15th Dec.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) E-G. Clark, B. S. C. 15th Dec.

Major M. P. Moriarty, B. S. C., has been permitted to retire from the 1st Nov., subject to H. M's appeoval.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the. Secy. of State for India, Major E. C. O'Bryen Horsford, Genl. List., Iny., is placed on the retired list.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. F. Fletcher to be a 3rd grade officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, with effect form the 26th Nov.

DISMISSAL.

The services of Mr. R. H. Williamson, Engr. in charge I. G. S. Celerity, are dispensed with.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. A. W. Deane, 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th Nov.

The undermentioned Apprentice Engrs. are promoted to Asst. Engs. 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st December 1881 :—

Mr. H. G. Billings, British Burma,; Mr. H. W. James, British Burma; and Lalla Brij Mohan Lall, Assam.

Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Supg. Engr. with temporary rank in Class III, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Presidency and Oudh Commands.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Executive and Asst. Engrs. attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st Nov. 1881 :—

Colquhoun, A. R., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, permanet; Higgins, A. F. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, permanent; Ewing, R. Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., Grade 4th Permanent; Wickler, G. W. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, permanent; Harris, G. S. T. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, permanent; Addison, Lieut. J. C., R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, permanent; Bhagut Singh Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, Permanent; Leventhrope, J. B. Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Permanent; Cuthbertson, A. E. Asst. Ex. Engr., 2nd Gade, to be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, permanent; Husden, C. E. Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1s Grade, permanent; Swinneton, R. A. W. Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, permanent; Watts, G. K. Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, Temporary; and Rees, J. C. Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary.

The services of Capt. H. A. Yorke, R. E., Ex. Enger., 3rd Grade, N.-Wn. P. and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Comsr. of Assam for service on the Golaghat-Kohima Military Road.

The following reversions are ordered from the dates specified :—

From Offg. Supg. Engr., Class I, to Supg. Engr., Class II.

Mr. R. Tyndall' 27th Nov.

From Offg. Supg. Engr., Class. II, to Supdg. Engr., Class III.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R. E., 1st Dec.

From Offg Supdg Engr., Class II, to Tempo Supdg. Engr., Class III.

Major R. H. Palmer, S. C., 27th Nov.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

SAUNDERS—KEENE—December 15th, at St. Pauls', Amritsar, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. R. Clark, M. A., the Rev. Clement M. Saunders, M. A., Chaplain of Peshawur, and Private Chaplain to the Bishop, to Edith Montgomery, only surviving daughter of the Rev. W. Keene, M. A., of Amritsar.

DEATHS.

MARTELLI—December 15th, at Mean Meer, Rose Irene, the dearly loved and only daughter of Major T. C. Martelli, Royal Artillery, aged 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A MEMBER"—Shall appear to-morrow.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1881.

THE success of a fanatic in the Soudan who, at the head of fifteen hundred followers, has "annihilated" three hundred Egyptian troops, may possibly lead to new troubles in North Africa. But it is more probable that the Khedive will be permitted to send a couple of thousand fresh troops to the Soudan, and that the saints will be one and all put to the sword. The incident is chiefly of interest as a commentary upon the wisdom of the journalists in London and Paris who have been crying out of late that Egypt has no need of a standing army, and that all her requirements would be met by a gendarmerie of six thousand men to superintend the levying of the taxes destined to pay the foreign bondholders. The truth is, none of the Mahomedan countries can afford to dispense with compact and efficient standing armies, especially during these latter times, when the Governments who are permitted to superintend their destinies are obliged, whether they will or not, to take the *mot d'ordre* from one European Power or the other rather than from the religious leaders amongst their own populations. Of course if the European Powers are themseves prepared to garrison all the outlying places inhabited by the children of Islam, indigenous standing armies are superfluities. But this they are not prepared to do. It is mere nonsense to cry out, as is constantly done, that Egypt and all other Powers similarly placed can do without an army. They require not only an army, but Governments strong enough to be respected. To put the native rulers into leading-strings is to expose them to the derision of their subjects, and render them incapable of repressing any general movement against foreigners which may be set on foot. The French have found this out in Tunis, and it is to be hoped that what has just taken place in the Soudan will serve as a warning to those who have been urging a similar policy upon the Western Powers in respect to Egypt.

WE would draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the extracts published elsewhere from yesterday's *Indu Prakash*. They are watching the conduct of Government in regard to the vacant Sanskrit Professorship. Both the English articles of the paper in question deal with that single topic in its various aspects. It will be remembered that, on the only occasion on which we referred to that subject, we simply pointed out the strong claims of Professor Bhandarkar to the vacant chair. One of the articles of the *Indu Prakash* is devoted to a detailed examination of the actual work done by Mr. Bhandarkar as compared with that done by Dr. Kielhorn. It seems to us that the writer has fully made out his point in opposition to the disparaging remarks of a daily contemporary. He shows that Professor Bhandarkar's work, though extending over a shorter period of time, is really of greater variety, greater importance, and greater originality and greater labour than Dr. Kielhorn's, which is shown to have covered a very narrow field. The extract from the second article presents what may be called the native view regarding an insidious suggestion made by our daily contemporary, which suggestion the writer seems to think has actually been made to Government in an official way. It is to be hoped that the Government will consider the points made by the *Indu Prakash* touching that suggestion. They deserve particular weight, it seems to us, because the writer makes no secret of the fact that he was strongly opposed eight years ago to the appointment to the Sanskrit chair in Elphinstone College of the very scholar against whom the suggestion of the *Times* is levelled. The *Indu Prakash* seems to take a reasonable view of that matter, for he says that if the Government think they made a mistake eight years ago, that is no reason for repeating the mistake now, and more especially so because the mistake of eight years ago must now be in process of remedying itself. For our part we can only hope that there is no truth in the statement made the other day by a contemporary to the effect that it is a foregone conclusion at the India Office that the vacancy caused by Dr. Kielhorn's retirement shall be filled up by the appointment of another German Sanskritist, irrespective of any claims that may have to be disposed of by this Government. The *Times of India* is certainly wrong in saying that the appointment must be made at home. The India Office will not move in the matter unless they are requested by the local Government to do so, and there is no evidence that the local Government have any thought of taking that step. We have already intimated that, in our opinion, an act of grave personal injustice and one impolitic in a high degree will have been done if the claims of Professor Bhandarkar—not for the higher pay, which the *Times of India* would have its readers believe is all that gentleman cares about—but for the vacant chair of Sanskrit in the Deccan College are ignored. If they are, we are told now, it will be because the claims of native scholars are passed over by the India Office from an honest belief that they ought to be. We take the liberty of denying this. If Dr. Jacobi has got any promise from the India Office (which we much doubt), it is because the India Office has been kept studiously misinformed or uninformed of the facts of the case. By way, we presume, of showing his "interest in the welfare of native scholars," Dr. Kielhorn kept the fact of his appointment to the University of Gottingen a profound secret in this country for several months, disclosing it only when the critical state of his health rendered it imperative that he should leave India. He thus played into the hands of certain wire-pullers. But these wire-pullers reckon without the Government of Bombay, who have the best means of satisfying themselves as to the facts of the case, and full power to act as the facts require. Some two years ago the daily in question, doubtless under the same auspices, made as strong a statement as its present one to the effect that Dr. Jacobi was coming out to succeed Dr. Bühler. The wish of the learned editor was father of the thought then, and we hope to find that that is the case now. Meanwhile it is to be wished that the *Times of India* might buy a Sanskrit dictionary along with a list of eminent German orientalists correctly printed. In the leader with which, perhaps naturally, Dr. Kielhorn expressed his satisfaction, was the first of a long series of similar efforts in which the venerable Steuzler was presented to us under the disguise of Stenzler. In another lucubration the writer has not got a single book by a name by which it can be recognised by any one else, and does not even know how to spell the name of the young scholar whom he has been instructed to hold up for our admiration as a miracle of learning and fame. Perhaps, however, it is a mistake to suppose that our contemporary has done as well as he could do among the jaw-breaking names through which he has been wandering with such freedom lately. It is possible that the gist of the article lies, as is the case with other things of venom, in the tail, in which it is suggested that all parties may be satisfied by an arrangement which should give Dr. Kielhorn's chair to Dr. Jacobi and Professor Peterson's to Mr. Bhandarkar.

Professor Peterson has now for some time been to the *Times of India* what Charles I. was to Mr. Dick. The personal animus is notorious, and deprives of all weight the opinions adverse to its *bête noire* which that paper is never tired of reiterating. We should be glad, however, to be informed how it has come to pass that the journal in question has been taken into the confidence of the Director of Public Instruction, so as to be able to announce beforehand that it was the intention to turn Professor Peterson out of the Sanskrit chair, so as to make room for Mr. Bhandarkar, the Poona Professorship which that scholar naturally looked for, being given to Dr. Jacobi. This notable plan was communicated to a paper notoriously hostile to the Professor whose interests were most affected, with the result—which we should be glad to hear was not foreseen or intended—that in a series of laboured paragraphs the public were prepared to believe that Professor Peterson knew nothing of Sanskrit and ought to be shunted. The allegation was baseless. No fault whatever has been found with that Professor's teaching. As the *Indu Prakash* points out, Mr. Peterson's appointment eight years ago was objected to by the Native Press on the ground that as a European he had nearly all to learn. The same objection was made on the same grounds to Dr. Kielhorn. The *Indu Prakash*, in one of its leaders on the subject yesterday, sarcastically, refers to "the successive stages through which Dr. Kielhorn passed while prosecuting his Sanskrit studies in India. He put himself under the pupilage of one of the best Shastris in India, and learnt his grammar exactly in the way in which the old Shastris were accustomed to learn it. The Shastri, with Dr. Kielhorn squatting before him and learning the Sanskrit forms, was a sight which would have convinced the writer in the *Times of India* that Dr. Kielhorn himself valued native scholarship, and that he acquired his so-called scholarship not in Germany, but in India." And the fact that Dr. Jacobi, if he indeed be foisted upon the Poona College, will undoubtedly have to go through the same course of study to qualify himself like his predecessor for a chair in a *German* University is pointed out. Professor Peterson, who is to be sacrificed to make room for him, has, in his eight years of Indian experience, acquired the knowledge which it will be the first business of Dr. Jacobi or any other griffin to get hold of as best he can. We are sceptical as to the perpetration of so singular a job. But the fact that it has been contemplated, and that to pave the way for it the project was aired in the columns of a paper which was every morning accusing Professor Peterson of all the crimes in the calendar, *donnent à penser*, as Her Majesty the Queen once observed when Prince Bismarck was professing his fears lest Prussia should be the victim of her neighbours. If a public servant can be turned out of his appointment, without even an allegation of incompetence having been ever made in his department, simply in order to make room for a new and untried man, the public service will be demoralised. Mr. Peterson was brought out as Sanskrit Professor, and for eight years not a hint was ever given by his official superior that [illegible] be turned out to make room for a man as inexperienced now as he was himself eight years since! We are not quite prepared yet to believe that so monstrous a precedent will be set by the Bombay Government. It is hard enough to believe that it has been recommended by the Director of Public Instruction. Is there no German Professor ready to take Mr. Chatfield's post at a moment's notice, and perform his duties with more tact and discretion?

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon the Chairman, in a speech of some length, reviewed the work of the Chamber during the past year. The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee for the year 1882 :—Messrs. R. S. Campbell, A. Blascheck, G. A. Barnett, H. W. Jones, and John Marshall. It was proposed by Mr. Meili, and seconded by Mr. Moir, "that this Chamber is of opinion that the customs authorities should grant permission to ship produce on Sundays when applied to, as long as Sunday work remains an exception and does not become a regular practice." Mr. Meili pointed out that at present it was only possible to work on Sunday when life or a ship was in danger. He thought, however, that the fulfilment of a contract was an emergency that ought to be recognised in commercial circles. If members of that Chamber did get permission to work on Sunday, they would, he believed, only do it in cases of great urgency. Mr. Pool opposed the motion, but in doing so admitted that it was beyond question that the rule with regard to Sunday working had in many instances been too stringently applied. He felt strongly however, that the result of such an alteration as that proposed would open the door to Sunday work throughout the city. The repose which was everywhere so much needed on one day of the week was more than ever needed in a city and latitude like that of Bombay. Physiologists told them that it was the fearful speed of work of the present day which was overcrowding the mad-houses of Europe, and if that were so in those more bracing latitudes, how much more would it be so in a climate like this? He could not sit in his bungalow content whilst his people were slaving in his office or at the docks. It would no doubt be argued that those employed in Sunday work would be glad of the extra remuneration it would bring them, but that was no reason why men should be tempted to their own injury. After some further discussion Mr. Roberts proposed, and Mr. Nicholson seconded, "that this Chamber is of opinion that the customs authorities should grant permission to vessels to work on Sundays or holidays when applied to by the captain or agents, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Government." The amendment on being put was lost, and Mr. Meili's resolution was carried. Mr. Meili proposed "that the committee of this Chamber is instructed to prevent any steam navigation company from using any form of bill of lading contrary to the Eastern bill of lading or containing clauses not in accordance with the Carriers Act." Mr. Wyer proposed as an amendment that the words "authorised at their discretion" be substituted for the word "instructed." Mr. Meili then withdrew his motion and seconded Mr. Wyer's resolution, which was carried. The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman. Owing to the pressure on our space, we are compelled to hold over our full report until to-morrow.

THE CRY OF THE PLUCKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is the time at hand for the University to discourage higher education among the natives? I think it is. But why, why should this be? To tease, to vex, and to perplex them! Surely, this is not just. I don't really see any sound reason why a candidate who passes in all the requisite subjects should be plucked because he wants 2 or 3 marks in his Mathematics paper. Certainly, this is very strange. Ah! it is the death-blow to them. It blasts their future prospects. *O! tempora! O! mores!* Oh! how unjust it is to send those poor candidates back to their studies for such a subject as Mathematics; as if English, which is really the most useful, and also the most important subject for one to prosper in this busy world, is of no importance, and is to be set at naught! Look at their iniquity. But why, why should Mathematics be valued so highly? Is not a superficial knowledge in conics and statics sufficient for one to pass the B. A. examination? If not, can anyone show me their importance and usefulness for a practical man of business.

PERDITUS

THE KHOT AND THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette," Dec. 17.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I resume the thread of my subject at the point where the "Dooputkurris" had established themselves as a distinct class of cultivators who paid the Khot an amount equal to what had to be paid to the State. I said it would be presumptuous on the part of an agent to receive more than the landlord himself received. At last, however, even that limit was overstepped, and what I may call the last stage reached. Not satisfied with receiving an amount equal to what the State itself received, he now invented a new method, viz., the system of contract. It had this advantage, that it rather shrouded the extent of his exactions, so that it was no longer at once apparent what proportion his private charges bore to the State revenue. It did, in fact, create an enormous gap between the Dooputkurri and the next succeeding men. These new men were called "Khoti Wutuni Kul," or State tenants on Khoti land. From them the Khot now exacted ½ their wet and ⅓ their dry crops, and out of that he paid the usual Government tax. The terms he exacted were set forth in a "deed of contract" termed a "muktr putr." These documents the Khot retained in his charge. The amount to be paid to him was always a fixed annual quantity, calculated on an average of ½ wet and ⅓ dry crops. Crop appraisements every fresh year were not in the first instance, by the grace of heaven, thought of—but they were coming. It is not possible now to fix the exact date when this innovation took place; the only thing certain is that it is the most recent change. But, as anybody can see, besides being an innovation, it was a revolution. The wholesome check of a share proportionate to the share paid to the State was withdrawn, and something else, which was the very reverse of it, substituted instead. In lieu of the Khot receiving one-tenth, half, three-quarters, &c., of the amount paid by the peasant to the State, it was reversed into the State receiving a portion of that amount which was first paid to the Khot. The entire position, in fact, was turned upside down. A "Wutuni Kul," the predecessors of the new man, had enjoyed the right of both inheritance and transfer, though now, for reasons which will be stated, "Khoti Wutuni Kuls" had not the right of transfer granted them, except in a very few cases. In sec. 9 of the Act it says: "Occupancy tenants' (viz., Khoti Wutuni Kuls) rights shall be heritable, but shall not be otherwise transferable, unless in any case the tenant proves that such right of transfer has been exercised in respect of the land in his occupancy, independently of the consent of the Khot." What absolute nonsense this amounts to is transparent, because a man may have had a right of transfer without ever having had to exercise it, and it is not just to require him to prove an impossibility. He is badly enough off when his authentic proofs are in the keeping of a dishonest State bailiff. The last stage, then, referred to, is that which created the appellations "Khoti land" and "Khoti Wutuni Kuls." It occurred in the following way. When an occupant or occupants died without issue, or migrated elsewhere, their lands would not be taken up at once and would probably lie for some time uncultivated, and this would lead to a corresponding deduction having to be made in the amount paid through the Khot to the State. Now it is more than probable that the State at that time dared not trust to the truth of its agents' reports that men had left or died, and that in consequence he, the agent, was quite unable to bring the full sum of the revenue paid heretofore. Such complaints would probably be widespread and recurrent. This distrust of its agents, than which nothing could be juster, led it to fix the amount for indefinite periods, so it should not be liable to constant fluctuation. The Khot thereupon required that he should have the right to exclude (now comes the collision I referred to) Dharakurris, Dusputkurris, and the other privileged occupants, who had up to then the right to cultivate anywhere in the village on the terms of their agreements, and to introduce on all such vacated lands any persons he chose, from whom he would be able to exact very much better terms than merely one-tenth, half, three-quarters &c., of the Government tax. Permission to exclude these privileged occupants, and to assign such lands to any whom he might select, was accorded him; and thenceforth such land was called "Khoti land," to distinguish it from the other descriptions. If the State went on taking from the Khot a fixed sum in spite of vacancies among the occupants, it was no doubt bound to make this concession; but at the same time it need not be forgotten that the occasions when, under a fixed annual demand, through increase and accession of population the Khot largely profited, were very much more frequent. The Khot had now become *de facto* a lease-holder, and from that date forward the entire land system became an unmitigated evil. The new occupants on "Khoti land" were called "Khoti Wutuni Kul"—not, I must again warn the reader, "Kul" merely, or "Khoti Kul" (the former I have before explained, the latter I have yet to explain). They had the same rights of inheritance as the "Wutuni Kul," but with the curtailment of the right of transfer, and moreover the most of them began to come under the lash of an annual crop appraisement. The crush for room had become too great for men to hesitate and think what terms to accept. They had to agree to anything in order to live. In the right of transfer then older brethren were all on a level, but the very same reasons which operated to bring about the appellation "Khoti land," viz., to exclude Dharakurris, Dusputkurris, &c., effected also the curtailment of this right, so that he had no power to sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of his property. It was a frightful restriction to impose on property, but the worst of it is that Government have not now removed the disability, when the cause which brought it about has long ceased to operate. Land became "Khoti land" because certain privileged [illegible] had to be excluded from it, and it was not allowed to be transferred for the same reason. If it had happened to get into the possession of a "Wutuni Kul" or privileged occupant, it would have defeated the very object for which land was called "Khoti," viz., to exclude these older men with their older rights. If the Khot had had the privilege to charge these older men more than what was contained in their agreement, expressed or implied, there would have been no object in his making strenuous efforts to exclude them from entering on an occupation of vacated lands, unless they were willing to submit to fresh terms; but, as I said before, the usage then was for Dharakurris, Dusputkurris, and other privileged occupants to carry their rights and titles with them. The old custom of the peasant and the new privilege of the Khot here, in fact, collided: they were incompatible. Had all kinds of occupants paid the same dues, it would not have muttered; but dues had gone on augmenting, we will say, in a ratio 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. It would not do for the Khot to let 1 come and occupy 7's place, and so substitute a charge of only 1 where there used to be 7. The peasant had believed it his right to cultivate anywhere, whilst the Khot had been empowered to allot vacated land to anybody he pleased, with, the object on his part, of course, of enhancing his private income and personal gains. One had to go to the wall, and the peasant, of course, went; and from that time a gradual reversal of the old order of things began to obtain, more especially as the press of population tended to root men in the soil they owned. Then the older custom of the individual carrying his rights and titles with him to the soil was changed into the soil conferring them. So long as tracts remained uncultivated and unoccupied, the question was not raised, but when land was mostly taken up, it was manifestly the Khot's interest to keep the older privileged occupants restricted to their own ground, and not, for instance, to let a "Dharakurri" have a "Dooputkurri's" vacated land, unless he was ready to pay at least the Dooputkurri's charges, or any other enhanced charges that the Khot might have a mind to impose. The old custom, then, of a man being a Dharakurri, &c., wherever he went had, perforce, to give way to the new—in vogue to-day—that land once owned by a Dharakurri was Dhara land always, and no other land was; and so for the other kinds. It thus became in the end a common thing for a man to hold Dhara land here, and Khoti or any other kind there. This being the constitution of affairs, now mark the method of re-settlement under the new auspices. The officer does not go to the village, but the village has to come to him. He is miles away from the scene of the settlement. He does not see the ground. The people are called up and told to prove their rights. They, most of them, are quite incapable of doing so. What notion had they that every scrap of paper would in some future era prove to be as valuable as gold? Moreover, the Khot himself was the repository of their proofs and old contracts. Then there is produced the "Register of Rights," which purports to be a Magna Charta. It is really a most amusing farce. The method certainly has the advantage of much speed and rapidity, and shows amazing results on paper, but would any candid man suppose that it could bear the impress of truth and accuracy? The settlement officers themselves must know it does not. The officer of survey who has to cover every inch of ground knows that it does not, but he is forced to eat it all whole. The survey and the settlement ought to have gone hand in hand, or, under any circumstances, the settlement ought to have followed the survey. But, as said before, Mr. Crawford had had no experience of this kind of work, and so the mistake had room to happen. To resume. After the old order of relations that led to the necessity of withholding from an occupant on Khoti land the right of transfer was overthrown, and a totally different method was established and the monetary risk to the Khot of one kind of land being converted into another by transfer no longer existed, that right of transfer ought to have been restored to the peasants on Khoti land, and had the State been watchful of the interests of its own tenants, would have been so restored.

I come now to Khoti land of another kind, viz., land once owned by a "Wutuni Kul," but because he was unable to meet his obligations, prayed the Khot would assume them, thus voluntarily abdicating his former rights. Such land is Khoti also, and the occupant no longer a "Wutuni Kul," but a Kul without rights, a mere tenant-at-will of the Khot's, and so a "Khoti Kul" on Khoti land. Government has sanctioned all occupants since 1845, and all new occupants hereafter being held as tenants at the mere will of the Khot, that is, at the will of its bailiff, neither more nor less. Why it should do so it is impossible to say—our legislators seem to think that "security of tenure" is a mere trifle. But it has done more. It has given the Khot the privilege under the new settlement of converting the above Khoti land into his own private Dhara land. It is a fatal mistake, because should Government at any time meditate reform in land law, it will find that very large slices of its village lands have become the Khot's Dhara, to which he will then have the same exclusive right of ownership that any other Dharakurri has, and will charge any rent he chooses, and Government will not be able to legally interpose; whereas so long as it is not the Khot's private land as a Dharakurri, but Khoti land, Government is always at liberty to interpose between its peasants and the Khot, and to limit its bailiff's receipts therefrom. It seems to have been a hasty decision to come to; for if in the future any question of compensation to Khots does arise, they will be in a position, as owners of the very best description of landed property, to demand a high sum to release it. It will, moreover, stir up endless strife if there are sharers in a Khotki, each striving to make it his own, just as in a family of patels, each intrigues to possess the title. Instead of going on giving the Khot more privileges, it was surely high time that Government cut short his inflated notions. At present Government have set him on the broad track of proprietorship, and I have already stated how it is all too likely to end. What Mr. Crawford may mean in a recent communication to Government by talking of addressing Government on the subject of permitting Khotnisbat lands to be converted into Dharas, when the practice has already been carried out under his instructions, is to some extent quite unintelligible. Here is a settlement on new principles being effected, and though five years have elapsed, and the taxation entailed by it in full swing, the settlement officer still speaks of having to consider all the circumstances. It is marvellous, and except on one hypothesis quite inexplicable, how "Khoti land" has accumulated. From the date of its inception forward every Khot set himself by fair and foul means, and in our time by the judicious use of our civil courts, to convert all land into land of this denomination. There are whole villages which have become Khoti, and there are others in a rapid state of solution into Khoti villages. With the utmost vigilance and care even the officers of the survey cannot wholly prevent the Khots from acquiring land which belongs to the peasant, on the spot though those officers are, and intimate with the very minutiæ of all their fraudulent methods and shifts. The Brahmin Khots and Brahmin measurers, karkoons, and official subordinates are only too ready to play into each others hands. However unremitting their attention may be, it is quite out of the range of possibility that they can keep an eye on one-half of the landed property measured and classed. Since Government have persisted in keeping that department in Rutnagiri during the rains for the convenience of the settlement officer, it has become stocked with the brothers, cousins, and other relations of these very Khots, and so added enormously to the risk of wrong being done. With head-quarters at Satara, not only were the men recruited from the Dekhan, and not only was it positively nearer in distance to most of the talookas than the sea coast town of Rutnagiri, which is only reached with the utmost difficulty during the stormy weather that ushers in the rains, but after the severe physical toil of seven months field work in the most rugged district on this side of India, and in a most enervating climate, the change both to European and native was a fresh life, and set them up anew in proper fettle to cope with the next succeeding seven months. To abandon Rutnagiri would, of course, cause a monetary loss of some extent to a number of Brahmins and Khots who have built bungalows there—it would possibly have the effect of involving Mr. Crawford himself in a pecuniary loss, because, as everybody knows, he guaranteed interest on the sum spent in building a small club-house; but these cannot be any arguments in a matter of State interest and policy. Government certainly ought to have the wisdom to believe that where it goes against the reasonable wishes, founded on the strongest grounds, of a section of a great department of State—in ignoring its representations, it ignores its own interests to a very large extent.

Entire villages, I said, had become Khoti. There is a good deal of misapprehension on this matter. It has been assumed in some quarters that a Khoti village means the village of a Khot. It is an error; it is no more the village of a Khot than a village in the Dekkhan or elsewhere is the village of a Patel. It has been supposed that a Khoti village is a village that was originally granted, in some peculiar and special way different to other villages, to the predecessors of the present incumbents. Not by any means. The system throughout the district was and is a uniform one, and, as I have said, there are villages not Khoti that are speedily becoming Khoti—precisely in the same way that the Wutundar Khots have been changed into Brahmin Khots. If villages and the soil thereof ever had been granted in a sense different to the uniform system already described to any person or to any family, those villages and all the lands appertaining would have been to a certain extent their private property, subject only to a fixed annual rental to be paid to the State, and the whole of the peasants would have been their tenants, and not the State's. Moreover, such villages would have been Dharakurri villages, and under no circumstances could they have come to be called Khoti. Again, if Khoti villages had ever been in any sense the Khot's villages, or if they had even in origin been Khoti, such an assumption would lead to an absurdity, because the charges on tenants of Khoti land are ½ wet, ⅓ dry, and, the Khots will tell you, have always been so; but settlers would not have come into a village, nor men been found to live in it with such extravagant charges when neighbouring villages were receiving men as Dhusputkurris, Dooputkurris, &c., on something like ten times easier terms. It ought to be obvious then that all Khoti land wherever or however situated is simply the result of encroachments and absorption. The one object of the Khot's life, by all kinds of baseness and falsehood, as every officer in the survey is able to attest, is to dispossess the peasants of their rights and to bring every one of them within the pale of this class, viz., Khoti, and in this process of illegitimate absorption they will under the new settlement entirely succeed; and when they have made all land Khoti, they will then turn their attention to making it all Dhara, and unless Government will draw the concession about Dhara, they are bound to succeed in that also, and then they become Zemindars. It is positive idleness for any man to say they won't and they can't. I point to their origin, and I say trace their progress from what they were to what they are, and from that draw your inferences as to what they will be, under a land system that is brimful of blemishes and faults. There are cases of Brahmins who were kept as karkoons by Mahratta Dharakurris when Khots of their own villages. Those karkoons are now the Khots, and every man in the village a Khoti Wutuni Kul—even the old Wutundarr Khots and Dharakurris. There are scores of similar instances. The complaint of the peasantry in the present settlement is that they have been recklessly registered down as "Khoti Wutuni Kuls." There can be no doubt, taken as a matter of fact from the new "register of rights," that the great mass of the peasantry have been consigned to this class, and chiefly for the reason that they cannot prove by paper that they are what they declare they are Wutuni Kuls, and not 'Khoti Wutuni Kuls.' And yet it ought to be evident that the former and older should totally outnumber the latter and newer class. The Khot, who of all people ought to be required to prove every step of his claims has the distinguished privilege of having all he says taken for gospel, whereas the chances of who lied most, peasant or Khot, would be very long odds in favour of the latter.

(To be continued.) PARVUTTI.

EDUCATION IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity to see Sind left in the background with regard to education, notwithstanding its progress in many other things. The whole province contains only three high schools, where students are taught up to the Matriculation standard only. If any student wishes to obtain higher education, he must come over to Bombay. The expenses and difficulties he incurs in doing so have rendered it impossible for a middle-class man to obtain high education. While a Dakshni or a Guzerati spends a couple of rupees to come to Bombay, where he is sure to see thousands of fellow countrymen to keep him as he was at home, a Sindhi must spend twenty times as much to come over here, and he finds none who can talk his own language or understand him. Innumerable difficulties come in his way, and that is the reason why there are so few Sindhis in the University. The want of a college has long been felt in Sindh, and the establishment of one, at least up to the Previous examination standard, will greatly relieve the distresses of the people.

The work of the Sindhis in several examinations of the University will sufficiently show that they deserve a college. I give the results for two years below :—

1881	Appeared.	Passed.
LL. B.	2	1
B. A.	2	1
First B. A.	3	1
Previous Exam.	5	2
1880		
LL. B.	....	....
B. A.	....	....
First Exam	3	2
Previous Exam.	4	3

V. U. L.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual Bombay branch meeting was continued yesterday in weather similar to that of Monday, and general poor shooting was again the result. The wind was so shifty that the gauge required had to be judged afresh for every shot, and at times the flags on the butts afforded but a very faint idea of the strength, and even the direction, of the wind. While there was apparently very little wind, pieces of paper were to be seen half way down the range whirled about in the air in various directions, as if by a miniature hurricane, and shots were carried clear off the target when there did not appear to be enough wind to affect the shooting in the least. The following were the scores :—

MATCH V.—900 YARDS.

Vol. J. Fido	4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 0	36
Col. Sergt. Melvin	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 5 3	35
Corpl. Rodger	2 4 4 5 5 0 0 3 3 4	30
Sergt. Morris	2 2 0 0 5 3 5 5 3 5	30
Corpl. Eyres	3 4 R 3 5 4 4 2 3 2	30
Sergt. Watkins	4 4 3 5 4 2 3 4 0 0	29
Vol. Sharp	5 3 4 4 0 0 3 0 5 2	26
Lieut. Whitehead	2 3 0 4 3 3 2 3 2 3	25
Sergt. Keess	3 4 0 4 0 4 2 4 4 0	25
Vol. McCloughin	0 0 4 4 2 4 0 3 0 2	19
Sergt. Fido	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 2	10

MATCH VI.—500 YARDS.

Lieut. Whitehead	4 4 5 4 5 5 4	31
Sergt. Watkins	5 3 5 5 5 3 5	31
Vol. Fido	4 5 5 5 5 3 3	30
Sergt. Morris	5 4 4 5 2 5 5	30
Sergt. McCloughin	2 4 5 5 4 4 4	28
Col. Sergt. Melvin	5 4 5 3 4 4 2	27
Corpl. Rodger	5 2 5 4 5 4 2	27
Corpl. Eyres	5 0 5 4 2 5 5	26
Vol. Sharp	2 3 2 5 3 4 5	24
Corpl. Keess	2 3 4 3 3 2 4	21
Sergt. Fido	5 2 2 3 0 2 2	16

MATCH VII.—200 YARDS.

Sergt. Morris	4 4 5 5 4 5 5	32
Vol. Sharp	4 5 5 4 5 3 5	31
Sergt. Watkins	4 4 4 4 4 5 5	30
Corpl. Rodger	5 4 4 4 4 5 4	30
Corpl. Eyres	3 5 4 5 5 4 3	29
Col. Sergt. Melvin	3 5 3 5 3 5 4	28
Sergt. McCloughin	4 5 2 5 2 4 4	26
Lieut. Whitehead	4 3 3 3 4 3 5	25
Sergt. Keess	3 4 2 3 4 4 4	24
Vol. Fido	2 2 5 5 4 4 2	24
Sergt. Fido	2 4 2 2 4 4 2	20

MATCH VIII.—500 YARDS.

Sergt. Morris	3 5 3 3 5 2 5	26
Col. Sergt. Melvin	2 3 5 4 5 0 5	24
Lieut. Whitehead	3 4 4 4 4 2 3	24
Corpl. Rodger	4 2 5 5 4 2 0	24
Vol. Fido	4 5 2 2 3 3 5	24
Sergt. Watkins	0 2 3 4 5 4 3	21
Sergt. Keess	3 3 2 2 3 5 3	21
Corpl. Eyres	0 5 5 4 3 2 0	19
Vol. Sharp	2 5 2 2 2 3 3	19
Sergt. McCloughin	2 2 2 5 4 2 2	19
Sergt. Fido	3 2 0 2 2 5 3	17

MATCH IX.—600 YARDS.

Sergt. Watkins	5 4 4 2 5 2 3	25
Lieut. Whitehead	3 2 2 4 5 2 5	23
Vol. Fido	5 5 5 2 0 2 3	22
Sergt. Morris	4 3 2 5 3 3 2	22
Corpl. Rodger	2 5 2 5 0 4 3	21
Corpl. Eyres	2 0 3 0 4 5 4	18
Sergt. Keess	4 3 2 0 2 2 2	15

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 20.

The Madras Agricultural College was opened to-day by the Governor. His Excellency said he was not sorry to have an opportunity so soon after taking charge of the Government of the presidency to state emphatically that there was not one of the many influences which were being brought to bear upon it more likely to lead to a great increase of its prosperity than the diffusion of sound views on the subject of agriculture—a subject which occupied the thoughts of 75 per cent. of the population. We English had passed through many phases during our brief rule in India—the pacificatory, railway, building, codifying, and educational phases: their influences were working themselves deep into the national life of India; and we were now entering the agricultural phase. We had given the land peace and destroyed scourges and plague, but a fifth of the population was underfed in consequence, and the number was increasing rapidly. Something might be done by fostering the manufacturing industry and drawing off a part of the agricultural population. The mining industry might also help in this direction, and emigration and transposition of the population might do a little. There was much room in India and the presidency for an increasing breadth of tillage, but the chief increase must be the result of a more intelligent cultivation of lands already tilled. He then remarked upon deep cultivation as distinguished from deep ploughing, the frightful waste of water in paddy fields, the importance of drainage as a handmaid to irrigation, and rotation of crops. He did not doubt that there was a vast field for the introduction of new crops in Madras; but great changes in South Indian agriculture could only be carried into effect in the course of long years, when agricultural knowledge should have filtered down into the minds of the peasantry. In conclusion His Excellency said he had observed with great satisfaction that whereas before the famine it was hardly possible to get persons of good social standing to study at Saidapett, there were now a fair number of Brahmin pupils and matriculated students of the Bombay and Madras Universities. The warning given by that terrible calamity, which bad farming made much worse than it might otherwise have been, had apparently been taken somewhat to heart. When we speak of the importance and dignity of agriculture, Europeans have an especial right to be heard, for certainly we combined example and precept. In many countries in the West agriculture ranked higher almost than any other profession. In England there were few nobles who were not more or less devoted to it, and in urging the natives of India to avail themselves more freely of this institution we took a thoroughly consistent course.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Ladies' Land League has been proclaimed illegal.

SLAUGHTER OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS BY FANATICS.

CAIRO, DEC. 19.

A false prophet, having collected 1,500 fanatics in the Soudan, has completely annihilated 300 Egyptian troops.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, DEC. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

SUEZ, DEC. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta left here on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	4⅝
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ " "	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 French Rentes	115¼
Bar Silver	51¼

Arrival—Wiltshire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 19.

(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	73·0 Farht.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.	
" 6 a.m.	70·3
" 10 a.m.	78·4
" 2 p.m.	83·7
" 4 p.m.	83·1

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, DEC. 20, 6-45 A. M.

French mail-steamer Anadyr, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect to Amoy.

KURRACHEE, December 4, 8-21 p. m.—Teheran route right as far as Berlin. The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and Nordeney are interrupted.

WE are glad to hear that the proposal to republish the very interesting papers on Bombay and its worthies which have appeared from time to time in our columns and those of a contemporary under the initials "J. D." has been well received by the public. A large number of subscribers have already sent in their names. Amongst others H. E. the Governor has put his name down for several copies, and the Director of Public Instruction has ordered thirty copies for distribution among the colleges and libraries of the Presidency. The Bombay Government has also ordered thirty copies.

SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, KT., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, has been proposed by the Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, to be the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year. The necessary intimation to the above effect has been forwarded to the Corporation.

WE are sorry to see from the Bombay district season reports for the week ended with the 14th inst. that a failure of the rabi crops is apprehended in a portion of the Ahmednagar collectorate. Elsewhere, throughout the Presidency, however, the crops are generally good.

WE hear of a mysterious murder having been committed at Surat, which has set the whole town astir. The nephew of Mr. Parbhuram Ganapatram, the Surat agent of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, left his home the other day for the purpose of going to the market to buy milk, and was never again seen alive. His corpse was found on the banks of the Tapti. Mr. Parbhuram, on inquiry as to the whereabouts of his nephew, was told that he had proceeded to Bombay with two or three *Gorjis* (Jain priests). One of the Jain priests was questioned, and he said that the deceased was in Bombay. Mr. Parbhuram, with the assistance of the Bombay police, searched all the places pointed out by the *Gorji* in vain. He was told to produce a warrant from a Surat magistrate, and he left Bombay on Monday, the 12th inst. Since his departure his friends have received a telegram to the effect that the dead body of the missing man has been found, and that foul play is suspected.

COLONEL H. F. M. BOISRAGON, Commandant 4th Sikhs, has applied to retire under the bonus scheme. Colonel R. Barter, C.B., Commandant 15th Sikhs, has withdrawn his application to retire in the same way.

MR. W. THEOBALD and Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological Survey, have been permitted to retire from their appointments.

MR. R. D. HIME is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 8th September, 1881.

THE departure on furlough of Major Filgate, R.E., the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is expected; and he will probably be succeeded by Major Conway Gordon, R.E., at present Manager of the Indus Valley State Railway. It is not yet definitely settled who will act in Major Gordon's room, as Government has no superfluity of trained officers for the administrative posts in the Railway Branch. Another Manager's application for leave to England is at present postponed by the difficulty of relieving him.

GENERAL A. FRASER, R.E., has decided to retire before the summer, and this step will probably bring about the permanent appointments of General Trevor and Colonel Staunton in the posts they were recently officiating in, as Secretary to Government and Director-General of Railways respectively.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT, Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, took charge of his appointment yesterday.

MR. F. L. LATHAM has been appointed acting Advocate-General, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, who is going home on sick leave.

A MERCIFUL correspondent writes to us as follows:—"A good word is earnestly requested from the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* on behalf of the turkeys at this Christmas time. It is feared that the poor things are frequently (if not for the most part) killed by the atrocious method of drawing out their tongues; and it is begged that the Editor will urge it upon householders to insist that the birds shall be dealt with more mercifully, by being 'hallal-kuroed' as all other table-fowls are; and there can be no reason against this, or any defence for the other horrible barbarity. Christmas-tide 1881."

OUR Lahore correspondent writing on the 16th inst., says:—"The thermometer here is below freezing point in the morning. There is plenty of ice, but not sufficient to skate upon!"

A SERIOUS question has arisen in the Nilgiri Volunteer Corps. The Ootacamund paper states:—"Some change is likely to be soon made in the Volunteer uniform. We hear Dr. Nanney objects to the centre button of the tunic, and as the Commandant opposes any alteration, the matter has been referred for the decision of H. E. the Governor in Council."

THE reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 13th December, 1881, are summed up in the following "general remarks":—"The harvesting of the rice crop is being pushed on in Bengal, and the cutting of sugarcane has begun, with promise of good outturn of both in most districts; the winter crops are generally doing well, but in some districts they require rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh winter rains are also much required, and the cold-weather crops in parts are being injured by want of it. In the Punjab there has been slight rain in three districts, and the want of it is much felt throughout the province. In the Central Provinces the threshing of the kharif crops continues, and the prospects of the rabi are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency crops are generally good, except in a portion of the Ahmednagar district where a partial failure is apprehended. In the Madras Presidency and the Mysore Province the south-east monsoon continues to give rain in most districts, and general prospects are satisfactory. In the Nizam's Territories and the Berars reaping of the kharif crops continues, and the condition of the rabi is good. In Coorg, in the Rajputana and Central India States, prospects are reported satisfactory. In Assam and British Burma the harvest of the rice crop is progressing.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to place the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, and the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway under the direct administration of the Director-General of Railways, with effect from the 1st inst. These four lines will now be united under a common management with its headquarters at Ajmere and be styled the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway System.

THE following is the "statement of objects and reasons" for the "Bill to amend the law relating to seditious publications"—in other words, for the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act:—"The Government of India is of opinion that a special law is no longer necessary to regulate the Vernacular Press of India, and has, therefore, resolved to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, No. IX. of 1878. That Act dealt with two separate branches of the same subject, namely,—(*a*) Vernacular publications printed in British India itself;—(*b*) the importation of vernacular publications printed elsewhere than in British India for circulation therein. The importation of vernacular publications which are of a seditious nature can be prohibited by a notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Under section 172 of that Act any magistrate may, on application by a customs collector, search for prohibited goods, and under sections 167 and 168 the importer can be punished with fine. The Government has, therefore, power to prohibit the importation of seditious publications; after such prohibition the magistrates can search for, and seize, them when imported, and the importer can be punished. It will be desirable to give the Post Office authorities power to search for and seize any such prohibited publications, and this can be done by adding a section to the Post Office Act, 1866. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It repeals Act No. IX. of 1878 and the Act amending it, Act No. XVI. of 1878, and adds to the Post Office Act, 1866, a section containing, with the necessary amendment, the provisions of section 15 of Act No. IX. of 1878, which give power to the Post Office authorities to search for and seize prohibited publications."

THE *Indu Prakash* has two articles on the Sanskrit Professorship. We reprint a portion of one of them elsewere. In an article on Dr. Kielhorn's pretensions, somewhat injudiciously exaggerated by a daily contemporary, the *Prakash* shows that the learned German in question was by no means so profound a Sanskritist as has been represented, and winds up as follows:—

An attempt is being made to misrepresent the value and power of the scholarship of people other than Germans. As one illustration of this His Excellency may be referred to the "dialectic skill" with which Dr. Kielhorn alone among the "eminent German Sanskritists" of Western India is selected for comparison with Prof. Bhandarkar. We have shown above that even against this best of the eminent Germans our native scholar can hold his own fully. But when the question is—whether any other than a German will do for the chair in Deccan College or not, you have not to consider the best German you have yet had, but the average calibre of Germans you have. And we ask Sir James to inquire what Drs. Bühler and Haug did, before he gives his voice for a German Professor for Deccan College. The work of both these learned Doctors was absolutely insignificant as compared with that of Prof. Bhandarkar. The Director of Public Instruction does not understand Sanskrit. His henchman in the *Times* does not understand Sanskrit either. Let His Excellency judge for himself whence the dogmatism of the latter derives its existence. What the Director has done we do not know. But we suspect from the whole manner of the articles in the *Times* that the Director's proposals are those which the *Times* is so vehemently supporting. We ask Sir James Fergusson to pause before he takes the false step which these guides of his are leading him into. Western India has in the past done without Germans—though Germans have lived—aye, and flourished here. Western India can hold its own in the future without the help of any German scholar.

THE Lahore paper is glad to learn that the much needed "missing link" in the Kurrachee route to England—we refer to the break in crossing the Indus at Sukkur—is likely soon to be in a fair way towards being supplied. The old idea of a double span bridge, by the Bukkur island, has been abandoned, and it has been decided to build an ordinary pier bridge below the rapids and near the present steam ferry.

THE China papers record that no tidings have as yet (November 22) been heard of the British steamer Charlton, Captain Erskine, which left Sydney on the 26th September for Hongkong direct, with a cargo of coals. The steamer Nelson, which left Sydney on the same date, arrived in Hongkong on the 28th October, and reported, according to the *China Mail*, that she had "experienced heavy gales and terrific seas between Manila and Hongkong, commencing on the 25th October."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council 3 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Municipal Corporation 3 p. m. (Bombay time.)
Band B. V. R. Corps, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Divine Service, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 8 a.m. and 8-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 19th:—Hispania (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Madura (s), Calcutta; Robert Dickenson (s), Leghorn.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oorun (s), for Coast and Cutch; Hutton (s), Kurrachee; Colaba (s), Rangoon *viâ* Galle.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March	Nelly Bly	
Overture	Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.
Cavatina from	Fausta	Donizetti.
Valse	Man Lebt Einmal	Strauss.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Galop	Wirwarr	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania and Robert Dickenson entered the dock yesterday.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX.—Capt. Walshe begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Rs. 10 from "J. C."

ASSAULT.—Davee Chundee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Bhickee, woman, with a stick. He was fined Rs. 10.

LOSS OF A GOLD CHAIN.—On Monday last Kundajee Rannojee, residing at Grant-road, reported to the police the loss of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 400, from the person of his wife, which is said to have dropped somewhere between his residence and Cazee Moholla.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—At the request of a devout lady a solemn high mass will be celebrated at the church of N. S. de Conçeicao at Mount Poinsor, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 a. m. The pupils of St. Cecilia's Society, Mazagon, will sing and play on the occasion.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Deen Mahomed, *alias* Yessoo Dajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering about the native town by night, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.—A correspondent writes from this station:—The 4th (native) Rifles are expected here about the 10th proximo. The R. C. Bishop, Dr. Meurin, from Bombay is expected here to-day (17th). The weather is cool and pleasant. Several officials are now on *jamabundi*. Grain and other articles of food are plentiful and cheap.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Shere Bannoo, woman, aged ninety years. Deceased was accidentally knocked down by a shigram on the Parell-road on the evening previous, and died soon after admission into the J. J. Hospital. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of her having been accidentally knocked down by a shigram.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Colonel Edward Winterton Dun, M.S.C., and commandant of the 7th Infantry H. C., Aurangabad, retired on the 9th instant, having completed 38 years' service, eighteen of which were in the H. C. The gallant Colonel was in the Canton expedition in 1847; in the Central India campaign in 1857-58, and with the Berar Field Force in 1858-59, and was mentioned several times in despatches by Sir Hugh Rose and Colonel Orr. By the retirement of Colonel Dun a permanent commandantship becomes vacant.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—The case Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla *versus* Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, in which the defendant was charged with theft of books and documents, &c., was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, solicitor, for the defendant. The charge was, on the application of Mr. Payne, withdrawn, and the charge of assault preferred by Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff against Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla was also withdrawn.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—We have received the following communication from Mr. Köbke, superintendent of the Strangers' Home:—The attention of our benefactors and supporters is kindly invited towards some of the inmates in the Strangers Home. There are a few of them very badly off for clothes, two of them have only one suit for day and night wear, and one of these two men has not even a shirt to his name. This is very sad in the face of a merry Christmas. I humbly solicit your generous consideration in this matter."

THE ALLEGED PUBLIC NUISANCE.—Nursoo Dhurmajee, the owner of a house adjoining the premises of the National Bank of India, situated on Rampart-row, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan to answer the charge of committing a public nuisance to the annoyance of the employés of the National Bank of India. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Smith and Frere, solicitors of the bank, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur for the defence. Mr. Smith having briefly described the nuisance complained of, Mr. Davur said that the defendant had sold the premises to a native gentleman, and it was therefore in course of being transferred to him. The complainants, if they had any reason to complain, should proceed against this party, who would soon be put in possession of the property. The magistrate postponed the hearing of the case to the 6th proximo, and intimated that in the meantime he would visit the premises. The charge against Mrs. Collins, one of the occupants of the premises, was withdrawn.

A MILITARY CONFERENCE AT POONA.—Colonel Perreau, the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, arrived here last Sunday, and it is reported that Colonel Chitty, the Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta, is expected here to-day. It is also said that these gentlemen, with Colonel Young, as the Controller of Military Accounts of this residency, will hold a sort of conference with the view of reducing the establishments of the Military Finance Department at the three presidencies.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 19th.

THE MORTALITY OF BOMBAY.

AT Monday's meeting the Corporation considered the report from the Health Officer as to the alleged abnormal rate of mortality of the city of Bombay in 1880.

The Chairman said the Corporation would remember that on Mr. Mathew's proposal the consideration of the Health Officer's report for 1880 was adjourned, and the matter referred to the Health Officer, in order that he might give such explanation as he felt to be proper. Since that time the special report of the Health Officer had been printed and circulated, and it was now for the Corporation to dispose of the business. There was a great deal of new matter brought into the report to account for the excessive mortality which had occurred during the year, and he would deal with this second report of the Health Officer under the first head of excess of mortality, which was the immediate cause of his drawing the attention of the Corporation to the matter. With reference to this also he would say a few words about the normal mortality of Bombay, and he would then speak of the epidemic which occurred in Bombay in 1864-65. He would refer to an explanation given by the Health Officer in paragraph 45 of the report, and to another point, namely, as to whose duty it was to ascertain the prevailing disease and the causes of mortality, reserving for another opportunity the consideration of the efficiency of the Health Department, on which the whole matter depended. He had said that the mortality for the year 1880 was excessive, and that it was above the normal mortality. In the Health Officer's report the number of deaths was 21,146, which showed a mortality, calculated on the new census, of 27·7 per 1,000 of the population. This was above the normal to the extent of 3,000 persons. The Corporation would remember that the report opened by saying that there was neither famine, nor its causes, nor the consequences of famine to be recorded. These statements were made very emphatically in the opening paragraph of the report, and that was what called his attention to the mortality. They were made to show that Bombay had returned to a normal position of public health. His experience in connection with famine and its consequences, and also in connection with wages and labour in the city caused him to give his hearty concurrence to these statements But that being so, when he came to see a mortality of 21,146, it occurred to him that it was excessive, and that he would not be doing his duty to the Corporation if he passed by an annual report such as this without honestly telling them what his opinion of it was. That opinion was most moderately expressed in Mr. Goculdass' amendment, "That the Corporation regret the high rate of mortality that prevailed during the year." What was the normal death-rate of Bombay? Going back to the eight years for which Dr. Hewlett was Health Officer of Bombay, they found that the average annual mortality was 16,409, and this in a population of 816,562, the population of 1864, diminishing to 6,44,405, the population of 1872, was 23·1 per 1,000. In 1880, however, the mortality was 27·7 per 1,000, showing an excess of 4·6 per 1,000, or 3,000 deaths above the normal, or ten extra deaths per day. So he considered he was more than justified in bringing to the notice of the Corporation this high mortality. Then, having got at the normal mortality, they came to the increasing mortality. The Health Officer denied that there was an increasing mortality, and that the public health was being corrupted. Now Dr. Hewlett maintained an average mortality of 23·1 per 1,000. In the year 1881 the mortality was greater and the state of public health worse, and that was what led him, in the middle of the year, to draw the attention of the Corporation to the increase in the death-rate. That had gone on, so that when they came to review the Health Officer's report for 1881, they would, he was sure, have to regret an increased mortality for that year also. Fifty weeks of 1881 had already passed, and there were only two weeks more to complete the year. He had collected the health returns, week by week, and he found the mortality now amounted to 20,818,-so that instead of ten extra deaths a day they were getting eleven. In 1880 the mortality was 27·7 per 1,000, and in the present year 28 per 1,000; and this proved in the most complete manner the statement he made on a former occasion, that the health of Bombay was getting worse. In 1864 there was a great epidemic similar to the last epidemic of fever; thousands of persons came into the city, and prices ran so high that people were unable to feed themselves. But the mortality was much greater than on the last occasion, for there was no Health Officer, no municipal organisation, and no one to see how the public health was cared for.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee here suggested that Dr. Weir should be sent for, in order that he might hear what the Chairman had to say upon this matter.

The Chairman said he had no objection to Dr. Weir being present.

Captain Morland thought it would be an advantage if the Chairman's speech were taken as read, and printed and circulated. Then Dr. Weir might have an opportunity of replying to it.

The Chairman said he was simply there as a member of the Corporation doing his duty. He could not help it if Dr. Weir, who was present earlier in the afternoon, had gone away. What he had to say was on a public matter, and he wished there were more to hear him. He wished all the poor of Bombay were present, as they were the persons most interested.

Sir Frank Souter considered it would be fairer to Dr. Weir if he were present.

Mr. Bhowanidas said the Health Officer had written a very long reply, and the matter should now be settled and not put off any longer.

The Municipal Commissioner emphatically protested against the adjournment of the discussion, for with it stood or fell the report for 1880, which he thought ought to be disposed of in 1881. The report was long overdue, and he had been called upon for it by powers extraneous to the Corporation. He understood that some gentlemen, out of regard for Dr. Weir, suggested that the matter should be postponed. It would be utterly unconstitutional that Dr. Weir should speak there. The special report of Dr. Weir should be taken as his last utterance of opinion, and in that, he believed, Dr. Weir would agree with him.

The Chairman said he had been disturbed on two occasions in a most unconstitutional way, in a way in which he would not have tried to interrupt any other speaker on the most trifling matter. This was the greatest question that had ever come before the Corporation, and he was sorry there were not more to hear him on behalf of the public. It was not because anybody was away that he had taken the opportunity to make a cowardly underhand attack. He would say what he had to say to any man, from H. E. the Governor down to the poorest cooly in the street. It was not his way to do anything of the kind that had been hinted, and he protested against being interrupted in a speech prepared most carefully for delivery there in regard to the greatest question that could come before the Corporation. Passing on to the Health Officer's special report, the Chairman said they found in 1866 a mortality of 16,865, which was in the following year diminished to 15,500, and so on throughout the years of Dr. Hewlett's administration. They found in 1864 that the deaths from fevers went up to the enormous number of 18,769; in the next year they were 9,870; and in the following year, the first year of Dr. Hewlett's administration, they were down to 5,674. In the next year they went down still further to 5,481. Could a fact be more trustworthy and reliable than this,—that when they had a very great fever mortality in Bombay the death-rate could, notwithstanding adverse circumstances in regard to scarce food and low wages, be brought down in one year? Referring to paragraph 45 of the Health Officer's special report, the Chairman said that if the report had been written by Dr. Hewlett, he would not have called it a matter for congratulation that the death-rate was not greater. But here they were told that they ought to congratulate themselves that no more people were killed, and he supposed they should congratulate themselves that they were alive. The people who were being cut off at the rate of 28 per 1,000 were not to be congratulated, especially as the normal mortality was 23 per 1,000. This paragraph was worthy of their notice in comparison to the statement made by the Health Officer as to there being no famine or results of famine. The paragraph was, he contended, an after consideration altogether. The Health Officer seemed to say, "Don't bother me about the rate of mortality; you may thank your stars it is no worse." Could anything be more cruel than to throw this in the teeth of the public? In paragraph 40 of his report the Health Officer taxed him (the Chairman) with being the proper person to tell the Health Officer what were the prevailing diseases in Bombay. This might be construed in many ways—one, that he (the Chairman) had neglected some obvious duty. But he found the mortality increased, and he came before the Corporation and said what his reading of the returns was for the last 16 years. It had not been his practice to neglect his public duty as a member of the Corporation. He might refer to the fact that when the famine came to the city he declared that the disease he saw prevailing most was relapsing fever. He was met by a flat denial in more than one quarter, and his professional reputation was held by some not to hold water, and he was told he did not know what he was talking about. The Surgeon-General wrote a long and elaborate report denying the existence of Relapsing fever in Bombay, and this report the Government considered eminently satisfactory; and the first report of the Health Officer for that year also denied it. His reputation passed through the fire of that criticism, and it was proved that he was after all in the right. When he spoke of the recent great mortality in Bombay, he spoke of the degeneracy of public health and said that malaria and its consequences abounded in the city; he found it among the upper ten and in the cleanest houses of the people. This statement of his was met by the Health Officer in a very wrong spirit, and, he would add, in a very unscientific spirit, for Dr. Weir put in as a gibe in his report these extraordinary words, "It is to be hoped he (Dr. Blaney) will pronounce, &c." He did pronounce most emphatically; and instead of writing such a gibing statement as this against the Chairman of the Corporation or any member of it, the Health Officer, if he had had the true spirit of the scientist within him, and wished for the weal of the city, would have come to him—for they were very good friends—and have said, "You have made this statement, and you are practising all over Bombay, what is it you mean?" He did not say that he could take Dr. Weir into every lady's chamber in Bombay, but there were many gentlemen who would be glad to allow him to come in and investigate the truth of what he (the Chairman) had said. If he seemed to speak hardly of the Health Officer, what else could he do? what course was left open to him? It seemed that whenever anybody had anything to say about the Health Department or the Health Officer, the first way of dealing with the question was to deny it. He cared, however, very little about that. Dr. Weir might deny a thousand times everything that he said; he only viewed the matter as a public man, his object being to diminish the death-rate of Bombay as far as he could, and to help the Health Officer and the Health Department. If the Health Officer did not receive his remarks in the spirit in which they were offered he (the Chairman) was sorry for that. He was an unpaid public servant, but he would shirk no duty; and although it was not his duty to pronounce on the type of disease, it happened that in this instance he had pronounced on it. It would happen, too, that before 12 months were over what he had said would be verified in a very remarkable way when they came to review the next report. He hoped the Health Officer would receive these remarks as he (the Chairman) made them, and would endeavour to do all in his power to diminish the great mortality. Then he for one would not refrain from giving the Health Department that credit which he had not been slow to give when he had thought it was due to the department. Bombay was a sea-girt island, and many lakhs of rupees were placed every year at the disposal of the Health Department. The Corporation was a liberal body, and this was shown by their late willingness to give an extra grant for covering the sweepings on the flats, and for additional quantity of disinfectants, &c. He would not detain them longer, but would just observe that he had proved everything he had set forth with regard to the increasing mortality, and thought he was perfectly justified in supporting the amendment of Mr. Goculdass.

Dr. Cook said he had not had the advantage of hearing the first portion of Dr. Blaney's speech, as when he came in the Chairman was just speaking of the action he had taken in pointing out to the authorities and the medical profession of Bombay the occurrence of remarkable outbreaks of specific fever a few years back. He thought the Chairman referred to him when he said that there was one present who could testify to that action. He certainly had much pleasure in stating that it was chiefly through Dr. Blaney's acumen and intelligent observation of disease on that occasion that the first indication was given of the prevalence of the disease in Bombay, though the opinion was received with great opposition and culminated in the Government issuing a most astonishing resolution to the effect that the disease did not exist, whilst there were hundreds of cases in hospital. Although it was received with considerable opposition at the commencement, it was proved to be a plain and well-established fact that Bombay was invaded by a new disease which carried off hundreds and thousands of the population. Dr. Blaney had on several occasions shown his value as a member of the medical profession of Bombay and a member of that Corporation, and if he (Dr. Cook) was called on to say anything on the subject, he would have great pleasure in bearing witness to what he considered to be only a very just statement. The subject of public health was one to which every public man should give his attention, and more especially any public man of the medical profession. If the Corporation was to be benefited by the presence of medical men among them, he thought such members must do good service in speaking on matters of public health. He thought, therefore, that the more these matters were discussed the more light was likely to be thrown on them. He thought that Dr. Blaney's action in this particular instance might be productive of good, although Dr. Weir, the Health Officer had possibly shown the other side of the question under discussion. There was no subject of more personal interest than the public health, for their individual lives were bound up in the matter.

Dr. Pinkerton thought Dr. Blaney was quite justified in making such criticisms, but whether he was quite right in all particulars and figures was open to question.

The Chairman.—State the inaccuracies. I will make them right.

Dr. Pinkerton, continuing, said it was also open to question whether Dr. Weir was right in all that he stated, and whether his method of handling figures was a good one. Dr. Blaney's speech was to a certain extent an accusation against the head of the department. He drew a comparison which must be called odious between Dr. Weir and Dr. Hewlett, and said that when the last-named gentleman was in charge, the death-rate was a diminishing one.

The Chairman.—No, I did not.

Dr. Pinkerton said the Chairman also stated that in Dr. Weir's time the death-rate was an increasing one. But if they looked at the figures which he held in his hand they would see that in the whole of the Bombay presidency in these years it was increasing. The death-rate gradually went up from 185,948 to 337,057. The year 1872 was a year of great mortality, for a wave of small-pox swept from America to England and from England to Bombay. Vaccination was not at that time compulsory, and a great number of people succumbed to the disease. The death-rate in Bombay was little understood; particular diseases had been grappled with, and were no doubt better understood by the medical profession and the public than they were before, but only general statements could be made regarding the mortality of the city. Dr. Blaney should have pointed to a particular instance of neglect; without that such a discussion was utterly aimless. Merely to find fault on a general death-rate was not reasonable. He was not there to defend Dr. Weir, as he did not think such defence was required. Their medical officer had carried on the work in a manner which, if it was not all that they could desire, was as good as they could expect from mortal man in the circumstances under which he was placed.

Mr. Jacomb observed that the controversy between two scientific gentlemen would, no doubt, prove very valuable; but he thought the best thing the Corporation could now do would be to deal with the report in the usual way and record it. He did not understand that Dr. Blaney accused Dr. Weir of laziness or inefficiency.

The Chairman.—No, no.

Dr. Cook.—If the amendment means to convey nothing further than an expression of regret that the death-rate is so high as 28 per 1,000, I think we may pass it.

Mr. Goculdass said that when he proposed the amendment he had no intention of reflecting in any way upon the Health Department.

Captain Morland said he thought that after the remarks made by Dr. Blaney the passing of the amendment would be a sort of reflexion upon Dr. Weir.

Mr. Jacomb.—If the Corporation consider Dr. Weir is killing so many thousands of people, they are bound to have him removed.

The Chairman.—Oh! No, no.

Dr. Pinkerton—I beg to state most emphatically that for Bombay this is not a high death-rate. Glasgow, Greenock, and many other places are worse.

The amendment was then put and lost, and the resolution that the report be recorded was carried.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Fort Press Co. was held yesterday at the registered office, when Mr. Sorabjee Wadia was unanimously elected chairman.

The following resolutions being put to the vote were unanimously carried:—That the resignation of Messrs. Knoop and Co., in liquidation, secretaries and treasurers of the company, be accepted, and that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to Messrs. Knoop and Co. for their able management of the company. That the directors be authorized and empowered to appoint the firm of Messrs. Glade and Co., Bombay, of whatsoever partners the same shall for the time being consist, secretaries and treasurers of the company, in place of Messrs. Knoop and Co., resigned, on the same remuneration as received by Messrs. Knoop and Co. whilst secretaries and treasurers of the company.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

21ST, WEDNESDAY, ST. THOMAS'S DAY.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.
22ND, THURSDAY.
[illegible]—Holy Communion.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE DADUR SCHOOLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. John's School, and the girls' Convent School took place on Saturday evening last. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the marqué was crowded. The proceedings were opened by the band of St. Lucius's society comprising forty members, playing the quick-step "A Les Huguenot," after which followed an address delivered by Miss Menezes, which was well received. The first part of the programme was gone through very satisfactorily. The drama "Helen's Temptation, or Vanity Corrected," was excellently performed. The Reverend Braz Fernandes rose and said that he could not leave without expressing his satisfaction at the evening's proceedings, which showed clearly that the masters and the sisters had been industrious and zealous during the year, and the pupils diligent in the prosecution of their studies. Mr. Rowe, the head-master, he remarked, had been connected with the boys' school for about four years, and he had been always a very painstaking teacher. They should be thankful to Mr. Rowe and the managing committee for the great interest evinced by them in the cause of education; but he regretted that some parents were sending their little children to be educated at a great distance, much to the detriment of their health. The Government Inspector, Major Waddington, he said was well pleased with the edcuation imparted both to the boys and girls, and the grants-in-aid received amounted to Rs. 1,700 for the year. This was in itself a proof that the schools were placed on a sound footing. The revd. father concluded by thanking the ladies and gentlemen present for their attendance. The band having played the "National Anthem," the meeting dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* ROWJEE LALDAS.

MR. STARLING, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant, who was said to be in Mangarole in the Kattiawar territories. Mr. Henry Stead, the agent of the liquidator of the bank produced various orders of the High Court of Chancery and proved the claim, which was for Rs. 2,000, and interest, on account of calls and shares held by the defendant. A decree for Rs. 2,000, with interest and costs, was given for the plaintiffs.

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THIS suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Sittaram Gopinath was further examined by Mr. Russell. He produced an agreement executed between Mr. James Scott and Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and an assignment from Mr. Scott to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. of the building contract for the Mazagon Mills. On the 19th October, 1878, Rs. 2,92,000 were paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., on the assignment of the building contract to them, out of the Rs. 3,35,000 agreed to be paid to Mr. James Scott on account of the works in connection with the mills. Witness was present at a meeting of the directors of the Mazagon Company held on the 26th May, 1879, at which it was resolved, on a report made by Mr. Morris, civil engineer, that Rs. 1,20,000 be deducted from the sum of Rs. 2,92,000 allowed to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for the building contract, because the work was imperfectly done. Nursey Kessowjee did not resign his secretaryship to the company, but he was dismissed by the directors on his disappearing from Bombay. The resolution dismissing him was passed on the 18th January, 1879.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I did not know that in regard to the building contract Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were the nominees of the defendant. The directors came to know of it from the evidence given by Nursey Kessowjee in the suit brought by Mr. Scott. It was alleged by the directors in their defence to that suit that Kessowjee Naik was the person interested in that assignment. The assignment was taken over by Kessowjee Naik, because he was the chairman of the company. I do not know that the building was erected with Kessowjee's moneys. Neither he nor Nursey Kessowjee was represented at the survey made by Mr. Morris. It was an *ex parte* survey.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell.—The defendant did not retire from the chairmanship of the company until it went into liquidation on the 1st June, 1881.

Panachund Jadowjee, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he knew the defendant. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. sued witness some years ago and obtained a decree for Rs. 2,408, including interest. Witness was unable to satisfy the decree, and after some time was not pressed for payment. He was still unable to pay any portion of the decree. The amount was due for money borrowed by witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—When I borrowed the money I passed a promissory note to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The suit was brought on that note.

Dossa Kirpall, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he was a commission agent and merchant. For six or seven years he acted as commission agent in Calcutta to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. A suit was filed against him to recover Rs. 86,780, but nothing was due. Witness filed a cross-suit in Calcutta to recover Rs. 59,000. Kessowjee Naik was, according to advice given to witness, made a defendant in the cross-suit in respect to transactions in opium and other goods. Instructions were sent to witness as agent both by Kessowjee and by Nursey. To an affidavit made by witness in his suit, he had, he believed, attached about 96 telegrams received by him from the defendant in the course of four months. The transactions of the time, 1932-33, were very extensive. Up to the time of the close of the agency witness continued to receive telegrams from Kessowjee and from Nursey. Both the Bombay and the Calcutta suits were referred to the Commissioner, and were afterwards compromised for a payment of Rs. 15,000 to witness by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The payment was not made in cash, but witness got a promissory note for the money from the defendant. A month subsequently defendant made over to witness a house of the value of Rs. 11,000, and paid Rs. 4,000 in cash. The promissory note was handed back to the defendant after the failure of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The conveyance of the house by defendant to witness was dated 17th January, 1879. (Produced.) The two suits were settled on the defendant's giving a guarantee for Rs. 15,000. The house was made over by the defendant in reference to the guarantee.

Mr. John Gordon, examined by Mr. Jardine, said.—I don't consider I was indebted to the defendant in Rs. 3,000. He never asked me for payment of the sum or any other sum. I had some transactions with Nursey Kessowjee, and I considered the debt was cleared off some months previously to his insolvency. I did work for them, writing memorials to Government, in 1877 and 1878, and that might account for the sum of Rs. 3,000 being written off to profit and loss account. From the early part of 1878 I did not consider myself indebted either to Kessowjee or Nursey. I was secretary to the Mazagon Company from January, 1879. I remember the contract with Mr. James Scott and his assigning the building portion of the contract to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. I remember the directors coming to the conclusion that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had been overpaid for the work actually done. The matter was discussed by the directors at several meetings of the board. I have no distinct recollection, but I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that Kessowjee was present at some of the meetings. Mr. Morris was employed to examine the work, and it was resolved to deduct Rs. 1,20,000 from the amount to be paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The defendant never gave notice to the directors that he was interested in the building contract as the assignee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I had nothing to do with the Mazagon Company previous to January, 1879. The directors resolved to debit Nursey Kessowjee and Co. with the Rs. 1,20,000. Nursey Kessowjee's commission as agent was never paid to him. There was a commission of 10 per cent. agreed to be paid to Nursey Kessowjee in the event of Government purchasing the company's land. That commission was not paid to Nursey, but was retained by the company. It would have been Rs. 1,80,000. It was not paid because he had no right to it, being no longer the secretary. In June, 1876, Rs. 5,000 were paid to me by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., for which I gave a promissory note. There were some shares bought and sold for me by Nursey Kessowjee in January, 1877. In November, 1877, the balance against me on that account would not have been about Rs. 3,300. I considered the debt had been paid off. I cannot say what moneys I paid the firm on account. I cannot swear that the alleged balance of Rs. 3,300 against me in November, 1877, would be wrong. The amount that was cleared off by the work I afterwards did was the amount due in respect of the loan and share transactions. The work I did was for Kessowjee. I considered that the transactions cleared off themselves. I think that a part of the money they gave me was on account of the work I did. Nursey Kessowjee bought and sold Colaba shares for me in the early part of 1878. I used to see Kessowjee and Nursey every two or three days, but I was not asked for payment of the loan. I considered that the money I owed Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was wiped off for the services rendered by me.

Re-examined.—I had no reason to believe that I was indebted to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. After deducting the commission due to Nursey Kessowjee as agent, a balance of Rs. 65,127 was found owing by him to the company.

Premjee Hurjeevun, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was a mehta of Kessowjee Toolseedas. The firm advanced Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Rs. 12,000 on 200 Frere Land shares. Witness knew nothing about a notice being sent to his master of the interest of Nursey Kessowjee in those shares being assigned to the defendant. The shares were afterwards bought by witness's master from Nursey Kessowjee and Co., from whom a balance of Rs. 76-13-6 remained due.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Mr. Turner has filed a suit against my master, saying that the alleged purchase was a fraud.

Mr. Inverarity.—And we say too, my Lord, that this purchase was a fraud. The shares were worth considerably more than he has given us credit for.

Phoolchunp Hurnarayen, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was a large dealer in opium and had transactions with Nursey Kessowjee and Co. previous to their failure. He was also broker to Kessowjee Naik. In witness's book the transactions were entered in the name of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., although he held consultations with Kessowjee Naik. Witness used to settle the prices with Cassumbhoy, who was a partner of the Hongkong branch of Nursey Kessowjee's firm. Kessowjee used to give orders for the purchase of opium chests. He always gave such orders. The opium Nursey Kessowjee and Co. purchased was shipped to China. Kessowjee gave orders for the brokerage business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—My firm sold opium to Nursey Kessowjee in December, 1878, to the extent of over a lakh of rupees. We are large creditors of Nursey Kessowjee in respect of the opium, for which we have never been paid. I am the moonim of the firm of Rampertab Hurbillas. My master takes no interest in this suit. I was a witness against Nursey Kessowjee in the Police Court. I had filed a suit against him, alleging that he had obtained opium from us by fraud. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. made a counter-claim to the opium. The court did not believe our story. We did not get back the opium. It is the fact that, when Kessowjee gave the orders, the contracts I made in the bazaar were in the name of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Kessowjee is a man of large experience in the opium trade.

Thakersey Gungaram, an opium merchant, said he had transactions in opium with Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Mr. Inverarity said that, with a view to save time, he would admit that Kessowjee Naik took an active part in directing the opium business of Nursey.

Mr. Russell said he was not satisfied with this qualified admission, and would proceed with the evidence on the point.

Mr. Inverarity admitted that Kessowjee negociated most of the purchases of opium for the firm.

Mr. Russell said he must go into further evidence on the point.

The witness continued.—Brokers used to come to witness for the purchase of opium. He used also to go to the office of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and to see sometimes Kessowjee, and sometimes Nursey. The price of opium was fixed by the broker in the opium godown. Witness went to the firm's office as a friend,

Shapoorje Hormusjee, a clerk in the Official Assignee's office, said it was the practice to allow insolvents and their mehtas to make up books after they were lodged in the office. Entries were then made in red ink, the Official Assignee's staff taking no part therein. There was considerable delay in making up the books of Nursey's firm, as the partners in Bombay were unable to make up the books. Their mehta, Dada Meea Dost Mahomed, and another man afterwards made them up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The books were often taken to the Police Court and the High Court till after September, 1879. In this very suit some of them were in the Translator's office for a longish time. The books contained accounts of the China firm. The mehtas had no access to those books which Mathooradas Lowjee was inspecting. Besides that, the books were inspected by the liquidators of the four mills. About ten creditors also went to the office to inspect the books. Some creditors of Nursey Kessowjee sent accounts to Mr. Turner, which the mehtas were told to verify.

To Mr. Russell.—I am Mr. Turner's head assistant. The insolvent's partners never took any trouble in making up the books.

The court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

JEEWA BHUGWANJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* MATHOWRAW BHASKERJEE.

MR. BUDROODIN, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the defendant appeared in person.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 3,143, with interest on Rs. 2,577-8, at 24 per cent. per annum. It appears that the firm of the plaintiffs, who are marwadee money-lenders, gave the defendant various sums of money from time to time, in respect of which promissory notes were duly executed. The sums were to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem, and it was agreed that they should be repaid to the plaintiffs in different instalments. If the defendant failed to pay any instalment, he was to pay the whole amount due to the plaintiffs in the lump.

The defence set up was that some of the notes had been passed without any consideration; that the amount of a decree obtained against the defendant in the Small Couse Court, Rs. 348 and odd, was deducted from one of the loans granted by the plaintiffs; that though the decree was satisfied, the paper had not been handed over to the defendant; that it was agreed that the moneys should be paid in the course of twenty months from the time of the advance; and that no suit should be filed for recovering the loans in the meantime.

The judge remarked that the defendant did not seem to be such a fool as to have neglected to guard his interests by proper means, if every allegation made by him in respect of his transactions with the Marwadees were true.

The defendant replied that when a person was in want of money, he was at the mercy of these money-lenders, who dictated their own terms in whatever manner they chose.

The judge asked if Mr. Budroodin would have the money by instalments.

Mr. Budroodin said that the defendant was tried in that way, but was found wanting.

The judge.—What is your employment?

The defendant.—I have no employment. I live on the rent of my property. I beg that your Lordship will please grant me twenty months, or at least six months' time, to enable me to liquidate all my debts. I want to raise money on a mortgage of part of my property in order to satisfy my creditors.

The judge thought that the best course under the circumstances would be for the plaintiffs to consent to instalments; otherwise the result would be that the gentleman would get himself white-washed.

Mr. Budroodin said that his clients were not the only creditors, there being many more besides. If they were to consent to instalments, other creditors might get an opportunity to steal a march upon his clients and leave them entirely in the lurch. It was open to the defendant, if he chose to be honest and fair, to arrange with his creditors in a proper manner.

The judge gave a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs. The decree was subject to an order as to execution, which his Lordship said he would make after having heard another suit on the board against the defendant.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—DEC. 20.

(Before the FULL COURT.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

LANG, MOIR AND COMPANY *vs.* HARIDAS CANJI, *alias* RAMDAS PREMJI.

MR. RUSTOMJI, pleader on behalf of the plaintiffs Lang, Moir and Co., appeared to show cause to set aside a rule obtained by Mr. Brown, solicitor for the defendant, against a judgment delivered by Mr. Spencer, Second Judge, in favour of the plaintiffs in a case in which they sought to recover Rs. 16, being the difference between the contract rate of wheat which was rejected as not up to quality and the then market rate. Mr. Brown stated to the court on the last Full Court day that there was no evidence of quality, no independent survey, no evidence of plaintiff's readiness to pay, and no evidence of damages. A rule was then granted on the grounds that the plaintiffs" evidence a to the inferior quality of the wheat was insufficient and that they were not entitled to treat the contract as broken by the defendants on the 9th October, the defendant having the whole of that day to deliver, and that there was no evidence of damage, plaintiffs' witnesses having shown that they might have purchased at contract price Rs. 31.

Mr. Rustomjee contended that the defendant had no grounds, since the contract was with Soorji only, and not with three others. The defendant himself did not know the due date of the contract, and it was customary to make payment after delivery. In support of this contention he cited Freed *vs.* Brown, L. R. 9., Act 96-51 (a.) The evidence of Mr. Lang and Moolji, who were both experts, was sufficient to establish the quality of the wheat.

Mr. Brown argued that Soorjee's muchadum said that the wheat offered was equal to the contract. His chief contention was that it was incumbent upon the defendants to prove their readiness to accept and pay on the 9th October. This they had not done, and therefore the rule ought to be granted.

The court in delivering judgment said that they thought a jury would have concluded the breach was made by the defendant, since he had no wheat of his own and offered wheat belonging to Soorjee. The sample was not of contract quality. Lang, Moir and Co. made large purchases of wheat, and therefore they would not have refused the wheat, since they were anxious to accept grain. Probably they would have accepted the goods on the 9th and 10th if the defendants had offered them the proper quality. The mere fact of their buying did not show they broke the contract. As to rates one witness said from memory the rate was Rs. 31, but the actual rate was taken. On these grounds the court dismissed the rule.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE Bombay district season reports for the week ended the 14th Dec. are as follows:—

General Remarks.—Failure of rabi crops apprehended in a portion of Ahmednagar district, elsewhere crops generally good; fever in some districts; cattle disease and slight cholera in a few; prices generally steady.

Kurrachee.—Harvesting not quite finished; land being prepared for rabi and sowings commenced; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in Ghorabari talukas; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrachee 22½, 38, and 40½, in Sehwan 26, 48, and 56, in Ghorabari 16, 46, and 45, and in Shahbandar 18, 16, and 64 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvest not yet over; fever general throughout district; weather has properly set in; wheat 24, jowari 42, bajri 45, red rice 28, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Crops healthy; fever and cattle disease abating; wheat 31 and bajri 36 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Kharif harvest completed in some parts, in progress in others; standing kharif (cotton and jowari) in good condition; rabi sowings nearly over; prospects good; sugarcane pressing continues in Nowsaree; fever continues here and there; cattle disease in parts of Kadi division; prices: bajri 32½ and common rice 24½ pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rabi crops progressing; jowari 46 and nagli 50 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—On the whole rabi crops are doing tolerably well, with the exception of one or two talukas; public health generally good; bajri 44, wheat 28½ and jowari 67 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 7th to 11th, afterwards nil; vapour in air in defect of normal from 7th to 12th and normal on 13th; wind normal.

Poona.—Average prices: bajri 55 and jowari 74 pounds per rupee; in Poona bajri 46 and jowari 61 pounds per rupee; crops continue well; cholera in Poona city, 6 deaths, and 3 in Haveli taluka.

Ahmednagar.—No rain. Rabi crops withering in parts of Nagar, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Newasa, good in rest, except Kopergaon where they will almost fail; jowari, maximum 110 pounds in Karjat, minimum 84 in Kopergaon, bajri 72 in Parnar and 60 in Kopergaon pounds per rupee.

Sholapur.—Crops good; jowari 92 pounds 27 tolas and bajri 73 pounds 28 tolas.

Dharwar.—Weather cloudy, unfavourable to standing crops; early crops being reaped; late crop sowings almost completed; gram suffering from inects in four and cotton from blight in five talukas; rice 22 and jowari 62 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease in some talukas.

Kanara.—Rice and ragi harvest continues above Ghat; fever in three talukas; cattle disease in four talukas; common rice in Karwar 16 seers, in district average 16½ seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cold; fever and cough abating; cholera subsiding in Navanagar and prevailing in Dhrol; rabi crops good; bajri 36 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE SANSKRIT CRISIS.

AND in order to do justice to Prof. Bandarkar, what are the Government going to do? On this question, the least said the better. And how is it proposed to be done? In a manner, which perhaps affords the strongest evidence possible of what we have been urging and what the *Times of India* has been denying—viz., that native scholars are far superior to Professors imported from Germany. Dr. Jacobi must be brought—and Prof. Bandarkar ought to have justice done, because natives cry for it. Such is the position assumed, and accordingly it is proposed to shunt off Prof. Peterson to a different sphere, give Prof. Bhandarkar the place he occupies, and thus carry out the object mainly aimed at—namely, to do a job for a German and insult Prof. Peterson (for whom Mr. Chatfield bears no special good-will) in the name of Prof. Bhandarkar! Now, could anything be more humiliating? Is Government going to stultify itself or allow Mr. Chatfield to stultify it? Prof. Peterson has been in India for nearly 8 years; he has studied Sanskrit for some time at least in India; and so far it must be admitted that if a raw German Professor, who has scarcely been in India for a year, is fit to fill a Sanskrit chair, Prof. Peterson is much more fit to occupy a similar sphere. And yet here you have the farce about to be committed—a raw German brought and a more experienced European professor shunted off to make room for him. If Prof. Peterson is incompetent, what guarantee is there that Dr. Jacobi is not? If we are to judge of Dr. Jacobi from what he has produced, we should say he is ignorant of what an ordinary student of Sanskrit should be ashamed of not knowing. He published translations of certain inscriptions in a periodical sometime ago, and made the bland confession there that he had to do the work with Dr. Bühler's aid! And this is the man, whom Government are going to bring. With what result we may easily know. He will come, engage a Shastri, study Sanskrit, take about 7 or 8 years like his predecessors, and till then pass for an ornamental Professor, practically useless to his students in the College. To bring him Prof. Peterson is to be shunted off to some other place. And the result of this proceeding will be—that *firstly*, Government will have removed an *experienced* Professor—compared certainly to a new outsider—to make way for a raw student of Sanskrit; *secondly*, Prof. Peterson will have to study something new for the new sphere to which he may be transferred; *thirdly*, no English or Scotch graduate will ever care hereafter to place faith in the honesty of a Government which can play such humiliating tricks.

If Prof. Peterson is incompetent for the Sanskrit Chair, have you found that out only to-day? We (the native public, if you please) pointed out, when Prof. Peterson was being brought out from Europe, what we are saying just at this moment *anent* Dr. Jacobi's appointment. But it was not listened to; he was brought and he has filled the place and after all, he enjoys a singular advantage over any new man—viz., that he has been in India and moved amongst our shastris and scholars. Yet it is now proposed to do away with him break your faith with him, and for what—to make way for a new man. To put him aside now is to demoralize the Government Service and make honest government a thing difficult to expect.

Instead of humiliating itself in the eyes of justice and the public in this way, was there not—rather, is there not—a far more dignified and reasonable course open for Government? The vacant Sanskrit Chair could very well have been given to Prof. Bhandarkar and Professor Peterson let alone rather than *deceived*, simply because a place should be found for a German student who has no other recommendation to support him than that he translated a few ordinary inscriptions "with the assistance of Dr. Bühler" and got himself introduced to a few influential persons though one or two personal friends in India. We appeal to Sir James Fergusson's good sense to give this question his best consideration, instead of saying ditto to the recommendations of Mr. Chatfield. The question is a very important one; the native community are anxiously and with bated breath watching its development; and justice and wisdom demand that while solid worth and neglected services cry for recognition, it is also necessary that experience should be honoured and not insulted.—*Hindu Prakash*.

UTILISATION OF WATER POWER.

THE follwing letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council has reason to believe that persons interested in the development of local industries are anxious to utilise water-power instead of steam and would be glad to obtain sites from Government where existing water-power can be utilised to advantage.

2. Such sities undoubtedly exist in the Bombay Presidency in various places where other conditions afford promise of success in the prosecution of manufacturing industry on a large scale. It is not, however, easy to induce private speculators to undertake the slow and laborious, and somewhat costly task of seeking out for themselves the most promising sites for factories to be worked by water. The Governor-General in Council is, as the Government of Bombay is aware, most desirous to do all in his power to aid private capital in the development of the industrial capacity of the country, and one of the most efficient means of giving help is to obtain and place before the public all avaliable and procurable data in regard to the conditions under which enterprises may be commenced in places still unknown to the general public.

3. I am accordingly directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be moved to collect and furnish to the Government of India, at as early a date as possible, all available information connected with sites in the Bombay Presidency where water-power exists sufficient for putting in motion the machinery of an extensive factory. The report in each case should state, among other things, the estimated force obtainable from the water, the general circumstances of the locality, its distance from the nearest railway station, and the quantity of labour and carriage generally available.

4. I am also to request that you will be good enough to state whether any applications have as yet been made to the Government of Bombay for such sites, and, if so, what orders have been passed in each case."

MADRAS.

A GRADUATE SUB-MAGISTRATE'S "FINE WRITING."—Mr. W. R. Weld, Acting Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, had recently to decide an appeal preferred to him against the finding and sentence of one of the Sub-Magistrates in that district by seven persons who had been convicted by the Sub-Magistrate of felling some Government trees. In confirming the finding and sentence appealed against, Mr. Weld passed the following remarks regarding the Sub-Magistrate:—"G——R——I——, the Sub-Magistrate who tried this case, being a Combaconum graduate, will, unfortunately, insist on trying, what he doubtless thinks fine writing, and only succeeds in being unintelligible. Failing to take in the case on a perusal of his judgment, I sent for the records, but the depositions were written in such a shocking hand that my clerk could searcely read them, and when he at last succeeded in deciphering them, I found that I was still at a loss as to what the evidence against the accused was. So badly were they recorded, quantities of irrelevant matter being recorded, and many important particulars being omitted. I was therefore obliged to take the prosecution evidence again to see what there was against the accused. Had the Sub-Magistrate written an accurate short judgment and recorded the evidence properly, I should not have had so much trouble over the case as I have had."—*Madras Times*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

AN EXILE.—Sirdar Sabh Jan Khan, a grandson of Dost Mahomed Khan, who with his two brothers was deported by his uncle Shere Ali Khan in 1867 to India and has ever since been a prisoner in Lahore, has received the perm ssion of the Ameer to return to Afghanistan.

COST OF BURIAL AT LAHORE.—A correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"I can bear out the statements of your correspondent anent fees in Lahore. But the charges he quotes are a *mere nothing* to that, made for the "final touch"—the white-washing (such as it is) of the grave. A surface of 12 square feet (4 feet by 3) costs Rs. 2, which is simply preposterous when compared with really good white-washing exacted by the P. W. D. at the maximum charge of 4 annas per 100 square feet! I doubt if as high charges as those quoted by your correspondent prevail in any other station in Upper India. The whole thing, it would appear, is one of the greatest of public scandals, and requires the prompt attention of Government."

AN OLD GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Mr. Harry Marten, Examiner of accounts, Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces, is about to make over charge of his office to Major P. Lambert, R. E., and retire on a well-earned pension. Mr. Marten has held his present position for over twenty years, and been in the service of Government for over forty years. He has been a devoted servant of the State, liked by his subordinates, and esteemed and trusted by Government. He has twice been specially exempted from the operation of the 55 years rule, and is now only voluntarily retiring, owing to failing health. Mr. Marten is another illustration of a self-made man. He came to this country as a Corporal in the corps of Sappers and Miners, was transferred to the Public Works Department as an overseer, and by unremitting application and self-denial has risen to his present position.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at "The Cliff," Chinchpoogly Hill, the very valuable handsome English blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, a handsome fish pond with fish, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, real Tucker's 12, 8, 3, 2 and 1 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome light mail phaeton, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. Wadia, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

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2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS.

THISDAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, at 3 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Narrayen Jewat—

Ex. s.s. "Lord Eslington."

About 1,875 tons Davison's West Hartley Coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 571 OF 1880.
CHUTOORBHOOJ JEWRAZ
vs.
NUTHOO LALLJEE.

SALE OF valuable landed property on the Mandvee Bunder-road.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises in pursuance of directions contained in the decree made herein on the 15th February, 1881.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Mandvee-bunder-road in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 302, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 845, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the west by the said Mandvee-bunder-road, on the north by the house of Morar Poonja, and on the south by the house of Purbut Ludha.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st Dcember, 1881.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNE in ½ pts. per Hamper of 2 dozens, Cash, Rs. 33; Credit, Rs. 34-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALBERG BROS. & CO.,
CALCUTTA, LONDON, PARIS, LUXEMBURG SWITZERLAND,
WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE now OPENED an Indian Branch at Calcutta. All letters will receive immediate attention.

1, Clive Row.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATH N are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
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ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
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PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE

GREAT CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING

will arrive by the incoming mail, and will be cut and given away on

CHRISTMAS EVE.

GREAT CHRISTMAS BAZAAR
AND
ANNUAL FANCY FAIR,
NOW ON.

COME AND SEE
THE
CHRISTMAS TREE!
CHRISTMAS TREE!
CHRISTMAS TREE!

BOBMAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
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AMERICAN ORGUINETTES.

THE ORGUINETTE is a reed musical instrument, constructed somewhat on the principle of a cabinet organ, and adapted to be automatically operated by simple sheets or strips of perforated paper; each sheet representing one or more tunes. There is no limit to either kind or quantity of music. It will play HYMN TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, sets of QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS and HORNPIPES, with a clearness, accuracy and a degree of execution which but few performers can equal.

No. 1, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT CASE:
Length, 11½ inches; width, 8 inches; height, 10¼ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 30.

No. 2, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT CASE:
Length, 14½ inches; width, 12 inches; height, 7¾ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 40.

No. 3, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT:
Length, 27 inches; width, 12¼ inches; height, 8 inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 60.

Nos. 2 and 3 are provided with an expression box, which can be opened or closed by the performers left-hand, while playing thus producing crescendo and diminuendo effects at pleasure.

No 4, IN ORNAMENTED SOLID BLACK WALNUT:
Length, 20 inches; width, 17¼ inches; height, 13¼ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 100.

This is the largest of the table instruments, having a compass of twenty-five notes and great bellows power, giving a tone equal to that of a cottage organ. There is an ingenious, swell arranged over the reed board, regulated by hand, by means of which a variety of effects can be produced.

EXTRA ROLLS AT Rs. 12 EACH.

The above prices are for CASH with order, and include packing and delivery at the railway station.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year the interchange of presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent imports have special reference to articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

RESIDENTS AND VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Are respectfully solicited to pay our SHOW-ROOM a visit, and inspect our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have never before been seen in Bombay. Our stock comprises:

JEWELLERY of every description, of the latest fashion and design, and all the novelties recently produced in the best home and foreign markets.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—Watches in gold and silver of every description, clocks and time-pieces, in marble, wood or richly gilt

ELECTRO-PLATE.—We would draw particular attention to our large and varied stock of electro-plate.

The LAMBETH FAIENCE, or Doulton and Stiffware, are amongst the latest novelties, and are very much in use in England.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Rampart Row, Bombay,
Next door to National Bank;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.]
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET.— C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS
THORPE AND COMPANY.

OR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...Doz.	8	8
Extra Super do. do.	... "	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours...	"	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	... "	18	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	... "	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	... "	17	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	... "	17	8
Navy Blue, striped white	... "	20	0
Plain Navy Blue, silk embroidered	... "	23	0
Best Black Lisle Thread, embroidered, Silk, for dress	...Pair	3	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	... "	8	8
MERINO SOCKS.			
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	...Doz.	20	0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made ...	"	20	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	... "	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	... "	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lamps-wool, pure Wool	... "	25	0
Hand-knit Rib ½ Hose, a splendid sock for shooting	... "	30	0

KINCKERBOCKER HOSE.		Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose Heather mixtures for Sportsmen	...Pair	3	12
Ribbed Cotton Heather mixtures, a superior article	... "	3	8
BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.			
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	...6 for	12	0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	...6 for	30	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	...6 for	30	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for	36	0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm	...6 for	36	0
PANTS.			
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	...6 for	30	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	...6 for	33	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	...6 for	45	0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm	...6 for	33	0

Out sizes Rs. 6 extra per ½ Doz. Vests and Pants.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 8
Warm Mufflers " 2 0 to 2 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

'XMAS & NEW-YEAR CARDS.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a fresh and choice selection of Christmas and New Year's Cards. Orders for Cards for forwarding to friends at home will be at once attended to. The Mail which leaves Bombay on the 8th December is due in London on or about Christmas day.

CASH PRICES.—(POSTAGE EXTRA.)

Sixty different designs as above, in a larger and superior style, ...each 2 annas, or Re. 1, per dozen assorted.

Thirty different designs in Card, beautifully illustrated with Flowers, Comic faces, Bird nests, Birds, &c. &c., ...each 3 annas, or Rs. 1-8 per dozen assorted.

Sixty different designs on Cards, Ferns, Flowers, Mistletoe Holly, Birds, Birds Nests, Pictures, Figures and Grotesque Pictures,.. .. ..each 4 annas, or Rs. 2-8 per dozen assorted.

Thirty different designs on Cards, Water Scenes, Winter country scenes, Sporting pictures, Nymphs, Satchets, Flowers, Birds and Animals .. ..each 6 annas or Rs. 3-0 per dozen assorted.

Twenty different designs of Faces, Nests with Birds, Faces with Music, Flowers on large size cards, toned and white—superbly finished with greetings, ...each 8 annas or Rs. 5 per dozen assorted.

Indian Cards, printed in India of Indian scenes with a few lines of greeting suitable to the season.. .. Rs. 0 8

"EASTERN DAMSELS," "NYMPHS OF THE GROVE" and "YOUTHFUL GRACES," beautiful Chromo-lithographs of young girls in loose or Oriental costume, mounted on enamelled cards, in gold and colours with greeting, (9 designs) with bouquet of flowers 1 0

VOICED 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

The 'Xmas Darling—an imitation Baby dressed in muslin and laid in a neat ornamental box 1 8

AMUSEMENT FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

THE NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE.

"Jewels of rare and exquisite form." In this improved instrument charming symmetrical designs of exquisite beauty are produced by an ingenious arrangement in the mechanism, and by the employment of a combination of choice and special objects, entirely novel in form and character. The new instruments, as at present arranged, will prove a source of delight practically inexhaustible; for presuming that ten changes per minute be effected of the objects enclosed, it has been mathematically computed that a period of 462,880,899,576 years and 363 days would elapse before the entire variety of changes would be exhausted. It is mounted on a lacquered metal stand, and forms a very amusing addition to the Drawing-room .. .. Rs. 15

Same as above, only small size, and much inferior..Re. 1

	Rs.	a.
Targetteer, A new game	1	8
The Expert Angler	4	0
Chanticleer Rouletta	1	8
The New Chameleon Humming Top	1	0
Ring and Bit Puzzle	0	12
Gravitation Defied	1	12
Geometric Bubbler	1	12
Vingt-un..	1	8
Cupolette. A new game	2	0
Paunchee. The new Indian game	4	0
The Goblet of Cagliostro	2	8
Conjuring Tricks, per box from 5 to	35	0

BON BONS, CARD GAMES, IN-DOOR GAMES, FANS, LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES FANCY GOODS AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION, PLATEDWARE AND CUTLERY, AND ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Lists and Details Furnished on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart-row, Fort, Bombay.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
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pare Instruments.

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Pocket Rules.
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Measuring Tapes.
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Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!!
FREE AND FOR NOTHING!!!

A Magnificent Gentleman's Watch.
A Beautiful Pair of Bracelets.
A Handsome Locket and Ring.

NO. 1. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82. (Every card different.) Price Rs. 8. The Gentleman's Watch will be presented gratis.

No. 2: To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82. (Every card different.) Price Rs. 5. The pair of Bracelets will be presented gratis.

No. 3. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82. (Every card different.) Price Rs. 3. The Locket and Ring will be presented gratis.

Every purchaser not only secures for himself a magnificent packet of Christmas and New Year's Cards from the most celebrated houses (a selection which cannot be equalled at the price) but also a chance of winning one of the above handsome prizes.

Presentations will be made on the 24th December, and the name of each lucky purchaser published.

Cash in every case must accompany order, and as the applications are very numerous, purchasers are strongly advised to lose no time in forwarding at once in order to prevent disappointment. Please write address distinctly and state value and number required.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

CHARLES MERTON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BARRACKPORE.

N. B.—Single Christmas and New Year's Cards can be had from As. 2 to Rs. 20 each.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
THORPE AND COMPANY

INVITE special attention to their large stock of Hats and Helmets, just received for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, in all the leading shapes.

DRESS HATS.	Rs.	a.
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Black Silk	14	8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt	10	0
REGULATION HELMETS, &c.		
Cork on Felt, covered White Doe, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	18	8
Ellwood's Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	13	8
Ellwood's Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered White Drill, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	13	8
Ellwood's Tan Flax, the same shape as above...	13	8
DRAB FELT HELMETS.		
Ellwood's fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band, with raised felt outside, Turban, a splendid protection	17	8
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Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8
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The Scarborough Black Felt, soft throughout	8	0
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J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

December 9, 1881.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant RONALD GRAHAM CAMPBELL, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, late 78th Highlanders, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim can be registered.

AND. MURRAY, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Sitapur, 14th Dec., 1881.

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